

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59;
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,

August, 1873.

MR LORD,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Report on the Condition and Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland under my inspection during the year ending 31st December, 1872.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

JOHN LENTAIGNE,

*Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools
in Ireland.*

The Most Honorable

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
do., do.

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

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OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

THE subjoined statistical tables for the year ending 31st December, 1872, are compiled from returns furnished to my office by the managers of the various institutions under my inspection. I have added such observations as may tend to explain the progress which has been made during the year towards carrying out the provisions of the Reformatory and Industrial School Acts in Ireland. Eleventh Report.

The statute which permitted the foundation of Reformatory Schools in Ireland passed the Legislature in 1858. These Institutions are now permanently established in the country, but Industrial Schools are of such recent existence that the principles on which they are founded are as yet but imperfectly understood by the public.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

These schools, on the 31st December, 1872, numbered ten, Number of Reformatory Schools in Ireland. viz, five for males, and five for females: two of those for males and one for females are for Protestants, and three for males and four for females are for Roman Catholics. No Reformatory School was certified during the year, the accommodation in the existing institutions being sufficient for the satisfactory working of the statute.

The Irish Reformatory Schools Act (21 & 22 Vict., cap. 103, and August, 1858) was amended by 32 Vict., cap. 59.

In my Report for 1871 I called attention to the condition of Former condition of the young criminal population. the juvenile criminal population of the country antecedent to the passing of the Irish Reformatory Schools Act, and the remarkable decrease of young offenders since the passing of that statute. It is therefore unnecessary for me to repeat the observations which I then made on the subject.

Commitments of individual juveniles in the year 1872 show Commitments of young offenders in 1872. an increase of 87 in the total of males, and 30 of females, the numbers being in 1872, 999 of males, and 201 of females; total, 1,200. In 1871 the numbers were 912 of males, and 171 of females; total, 1,083; 81 male juveniles, tried by juries, were convicted of various offences at assizes and quarter sessions during 1872, and 75 in 1871. Female juveniles so convicted numbered 14 in 1872, and 18 in 1871.

The following Table, taken from the Fifty-first Report of the Sentences on young offenders in 1872. Inspectors-General of Prisons (for 1872) gives in detail the sentences passed on juveniles in that and the previous year.

No juvenile was sentenced to penal servitude in 1871, and only one (male) was so sentenced in 1872 (for five years). Two young

offenders were sentenced to an imprisonment of 12 months in 1872, and but one in 1871. Juveniles sentenced for terms above 6 months and under 12 months, numbered 2 (males) in both years, and those for periods of 6 months and above 3 months were 12 males and 2 females both in 1871 and 1872. The sentences of 7 males and 6 females were respited and not passed, and 2 males were committed for indefinite periods.

Sentences on young offenders in 1872 and 1871.

SENTENCES OF JUVENILES for all Terms of Imprisonment in 1872 and 1871.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	1872.						1871.	
	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1872.		Total, 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Unlimited, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.
Sentence respited and not passed, . . . . .	.	.	7	6	7	6	5	1
Penal servitude (5 years), . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
12 Months and above 9, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.
9 Months and above 6, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.
6 Months and above 3, . . . . .	.	.	12	2	12	2	13	.
3 Months and above 2, . . . . .	.	.	27	3	27	3	16	4
2 Months and above 1, . . . . .	.	.	43	6	43	6	37	11
1 Month and above 14 days,	4	.	138	27	142	27	133	19
14 Days and above 7,	10	2	817	76	327	78	314	60
7 Days and above 48 hours,	4	.	175	57	179	57	123	84
48 Hours,	4	.	61	37	65	37	63	29
24 Hours,	2	.	20	13	31	13	35	14
Total, 1872,	24	.	816	.	840	.	.	.
{ Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	227	.	229	.	.
{ M. & F.,	26	.	1,043	.	1,069	.	747	.
Total, 1871,	12	.	736	.	.	.	.	172
{ Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	170	.	.	.	.
{ Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ M. & F.,	14	.	905	.	.	.	919	.

Young offenders whose imprisonment varied from 24 hours to 3 months numbered 805 males and 215 females in 1872, as compared with 732 males and 172 females in 1871.

As regards the relative proportion of the sexes, male juveniles averaged 5·7 per cent. of the total males committed in 1872, and 5·8 per cent. in 1871.

Female juveniles were 2·4 per cent. of the total females committed to the gaols in 1872, and 1·8 per cent. in 1871.

Acquittals of juveniles numbered 29 of males and 5 of females in 1871, and 38 of males and 9 of females in 1872.

Juveniles committed on remand, or discharged, and not tried, were 201 males and 33 females in 1872, and 215 males and 41 females in 1871. Thirty males and 15 females included in the preceding figures were charged in 1872 with workhouse offences, or offences on leaving workhouses, and 44 males and 1 female in 1872. 928 individual male and 166 female juveniles were committed but once during 1872; 65 males and 23 females were twice; 4 males and 6 females thrice; 1 male and 5 females were sent to gaol five times and upwards in 1872.

The following Table shows the situation of the different Re-

Reformatory Schools at present existing in Ireland, the dates of their respective Certificates, the names of Corresponding Managers, and also the Sex and Religion of the young offenders who are inmates of the schools:—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . . .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORK, . . .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. Joseph Ryan.
DUBLIN, . . .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary M'Donnell.
" . . .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" . . .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, . . .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 23rd December, 1863. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO.,* . . .	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. P. J. Gaughren.
LIMERICK, . . .	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Lawson.
MONAGHAN,† . . .	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. Genevieve Beale.
WICKLOW, . . .	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. Matthew Shinnors.

In Ireland none of the Reformatory Schools receive young offenders of both sexes. The necessity of this arrangement is obvious, having regard to the ages and previous characters of the inmates of Reformatory Schools.

With reference to the religious professions of the inmates, these schools are as under:—

Sexes and religious professions of inmates.

Boys, Protestant, . . .	2	Girls, Protestant, . . .	1
" Roman Catholics, . . .	3	" Roman Catholics, . . .	4
Total, . . .	5	Total, . . .	5

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this institution, and its establishment has been attended with much benefit.

† This institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

Numbers in custody on 1st January in each of the last thirteen years.

The following return gives the number of young offenders inmates of Irish Reformatory Schools on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Act for Ireland, 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 103, in 1858:—

1859,	140	1866,	658
1860,	384	1867,	662
1861,	539	1868,	701
1862,	591	1869,	787
1863,	606	1870,	856
1864,	638	1871,	970
1865,	642	1872,	1,049

The progressive increase in the number of juvenile offenders detained in Reformatory Schools, when compared with each previous year during the period, is attributable to the fact that the Reformatory system has now gradually become recognised throughout Ireland, and is generally adopted by courts of justice as the best method of dealing with young offenders. A more general application of the system is even possible, as only 22·8 per cent., or less than one-fourth of offenders under 16 years of age sent to gaols, were afterwards transmitted to reformatories in 1872.

Of the total number sent to Reformatories within the year 1872, 56·1 per cent. of the boys, and 58·2 per cent. of the girls were totally uneducated.

Sentences last four years.

The following Table shows the number of young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools by Judges of Assize, the Recorder of Dublin, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and by Justices at Petty Sessions, and Divisional Justices at the Metropolitan Police Courts, during the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Judges.				Recorder of Dublin and Chairmen at Quarter Sessions.				Bench at Petty Sessions and Divisional Justices at Metropolitan Police Courts.				Totals.	Total Males and Females.	
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.			
MALES.															
Malone, Belfast, . . .	-	-	1	1	5	1	1	5	18	27	12	20	91	Males.	
Upton, Co. Cork, . . .	1	1	-	2	11	3	5	4	46	45	40	43	201		
Behoboth-place, Dublin, .	-	-	2	-	3	8	2	-	3	10	18	6	47		
Philippstown, King's Co.,	-	-	1	7	-	-	35	14	-	-	118	102	277		
Glanreece, Co. Wicklow,	4	4	-	1	25	12	-	9	94	113	4	35	301		
															917
FEMALES.															
High Park, Co. Dublin,	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	12	5	9	5	41	Females.	
Cork-street, Dublin, . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	6	2	3	16		
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	9	5	12	37		
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	3	10	10	14	43		
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	1	-	1	1	1	2	5	-	13	4	11	14	58		
Total,	7	7	5	13	51	26	53	38	203	229	224	254	1,107	190	

The following Table shows the numbers sentenced to detention in Reformatory Schools, with the periods of sentence, during the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872:—

	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	Total.
1869,	4	10	11	235	260
1870,	4	18	14	236	262
1871,	5	16	13	248	281
1872,	3	16	15	270	304
Total,	16	60	53	979	1,107

Many young offenders sentenced to Reformatory Schools do not complete their sentences in the schools, as powers are granted to managers under the 26th and 27th sections of the statute, to place out on leave, and apprentices to trades the young offenders on the expiration of one-half of the term of detention. This power should be exercised by managers when possible, as a sentence of five years if carried out in its entirety entails a heavy expenditure of public funds, and, unless in the case of hardened offenders, a much shorter period ought to be sufficient.

TABLE showing number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED during 1872 to REFORMATORY SCHOOLS on expiration of Gaol Sentence.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.	Number.		Sent to a Reformatory.		Refused by Reformatory Authorities.		Still in Custody.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	25	8	25	3	—	—	—	1
Armagh,	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
Carlow,	5	2	4	2	—	—	—	—
Cavan,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clare,	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Cork County,	8	2	8	2	—	—	—	—
" City,	26	3	26	3	—	—	—	—
Down,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin County,	12	4	12	4	—	—	—	—
" City,	86	23	85	22	—	1	3	—
Fermanagh,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	9	3	8	2	1	1	—	—
Kerry,	5	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Kildare,	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
King's,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lettim,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick County,	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
" City,	20	2	20	2	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	*6	1	6	1	—	1	—	—
Monaghan,	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
Queen's,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—
Tyrone,	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	4	3	4	3	—	—	1	—
Westmeath,	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Wexford,	8	2	7	2	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	*256	59	249	55	4	3	5	1

* Includes 1 male who had absconded from a Reformatory.

Of the 1,049 young offenders in custody, in 1872, 304 had been committed during that year, and 645 previously, but were still inmates of the institutions, at the close of 1872.

No young offender was sent to a Reformatory School from the counties of Donegal, Longford, Louth, Meath, Sligo, or Drogheda town in 1872, and yet no less than 40 juveniles were committed to the gaols of these counties during the year.

Number of
young
offenders
under sen-
tence in
1872.

The total number of young offenders under sentence of detention on 31st December, 1872, was 1,312—viz., boys, 993; girls, 217, distributed as follows:—

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Boys,	147	848
Girls,	19	198

Of this number 12* were in prison; 9† were at large, having absconded, and not been as yet recovered; and 142‡ were out on licence preparatory to discharge.

Number in
the schools.

The number of inmates actually in the different Schools at that date (December 31st, 1872,) was 1,049 (boys, 838; girls, 211). During 1871 they numbered 970 (viz., 778 boys and 192 girls). Comparing these figures and the returns for 1870, viz., 836 (681 of boys and 175 of girls), it will be seen that the number of inmates in Reformatory Schools in Ireland increased by 114, viz., by 97 boys and 17 girls, during the year 1871; and by 79, viz., by 60 boys and 19 girls in 1872.

Admissions
—religious.

The admissions to Protestant Schools were 35 (boys 32, girls 3); to Roman Catholic Schools, 269 (boys 217, girls 52).

Ages.

The ages of those admitted were:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Under 10 years,	21	4
From 10 to 12 years,	60	7
" 12 " 14 "	92	23
" 14 " 16 "	76	21

Very young
children
should be
sent to
Industrial
Schools
under 13th
section.

Comparing these figures with those for 1871, I find that admissions into Reformatory Schools of children, whose ages did not exceed 10 years, numbered 15 in 1871, and 25 in 1872. The admissions of children whose ages ranged between 10 and 12 were, 71 in 1871 and 67 in 1872. In my report for 1871, I called attention to the fact that many young children are sent to Reformatory Schools, and the attention of magistrates should be called to the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act, which enacts that "a child, apparently under the age of 12 years, charged before two justices in petty sessions with an offence punishable by imprisonment or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, may be dealt with under the Industrial Schools Act and sent to a certified Industrial School." This recommendation appears to have been acted on by magistrates without injury to the inmates of the Industrial Schools.

* Boys, 12.

† Boys, 6; girls, 3.

‡ Boys, 130; girls, 3.

The previous convictions of young offenders sentenced to Reformatory schools in 1872, as far as known were:—

Previous convictions.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not before convicted,	191	52	243
Once,	41	2	43
Twice,	10	—	10
Three times,	4	—	4
Four times,	2	—	2
Five times and upwards,	1	1	2

Comparing these figures with the returns for 1871 I observe a slight increase in the number of children not previously convicted in 1872, the numbers being 238 in 1871, and 243 in 1872. Offenders previously convicted, who were sent to Reformatory Schools in 1872, numbered 18 more than in 1871.*

The discharges from Reformatory Schools in 1872 amounted to 204 (168 boys, 36 girls), being an increase on those for 1871 of 44 (the boys being more by 38, the girls more by 6).

The young offenders were distributed as follows:—

Placed in service or employment,	43
Placed out with aid of relations,	88
Emigrated,	38
Sent to sea,	3
Enlisted,	9
Discharged on account of disease,	4
" as incorrigible,	2
" having absconded,	2
Died in school,	15

In 1872 fifteen deaths were recorded in Reformatory Schools in Ireland, as compared with four in 1871. Of these, four were from consumption, three from heart disease, and five from small pox at the Glencree Reformatory, county Wicklow, in which institution the disease had lurked since the previous year, and it required the utmost vigilance to prevent it from spreading generally amongst the inmates.

The deaths were distributed thus:—Three at the Upton Reformatory, co. Cork, three at Philipstown, and nine at Glencree. No deaths occurred in any of the female schools, or in the Protestant Reformatories for boys at Rehoboth, Dublin, or Malone, Belfast. The sanitary condition of these latter schools during the year was very satisfactory.

The results of the Reformatory School system are shown in the Appendix, No. V., Table 3, page 89, and may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The discharges for three years amounted to 443; boys 358, girls 85.

Seventeen boys and 2 girls were specially discharged on account of disease, &c.

Of the remaining 424 (341 boys and 83 girls) 20 boys enlisted, 10 went to sea, 99 emigrated, and 212 were placed in employment

* It must, however, be remembered that there is a tendency in Ireland not to convict young offenders of first offences, and I occasionally find in gaols confirmed young thieves then sentenced for the first time, or sentenced to terms too short for reformation in a Reformatory School.

or service from the schools, or by the help of their relations. Eleven girls emigrated, and 72 were placed in service.

As to the ultimate results of the training of the 358 boys, 9 having since died, 349 remain to be reported on; of these, 270, or 77½ per cent., are reported to be "*doing well*," 13, or 3·7 per cent., as "*doubtful*," 24, or 6·9 per cent., to have "*relapsed*" and been convicted of crime, and 42, or 12 per cent., whose present status is unknown. The latter item, 12 per cent. of the discharges, is too large a proportion to be lost sight of by the managers of the institutions.

Of the 85 girls, 3 died, leaving 82 to be accounted for; of these, 57, or 69·5 per cent., are stated to be doing well, 12, or 14·6 per cent., as "*doubtful*," 1, or 1·4 per cent., have since their discharge been convicted of crime, and 12 or 14·6 per cent., are unknown. This is a large number, and it would be very desirable if managers could make arrangements to ascertain the ultimate disposal of all who are committed to their charge.

In Table 3 of Appendix No. V. are shown the results obtained from treatment in each Reformatory School separately.

In my report on these schools for 1871, I referred to the fact that the 12th section of the Reformatory Schools Act for Ireland (31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59), provides that young offenders be sent to schools, "*the managers of which are willing to receive them*." A like provision in the 8th section of the Reformatory Statute (29 & 30 Vic., cap. 117), enacts that managers of English and Scotch schools "*may decline to receive any youthful offender proposed to be sent to them under the Act*." Managers in both countries refuse to surrender the privilege to select suitable subjects for their institutions; and the rules of some of the best managed English schools require that no young offender shall be received suffering under mental or physical defects, or inability to work.*

In Ireland this power is not generally exercised as it has been alleged that such refusals render the administration of the law uncertain, and having regard to the fact that a prison is a very unfit place for the reformation of young women, the managers of one Reformatory School for girls (Spark's Lake Reformatory, Monaghan) have arranged to receive into their institution all young Roman Catholic female offenders, without distinction, no matter how depraved, who are committed to it. Even some tainted with disease, epileptics, and those reputed incorrigible, who have misconducted themselves in other schools, are admitted.

Juvenile offenders, belonging to gangs of thieves, are sometimes trained to simulate epilepsy and other diseases, in order to obtain their discharge on the grounds of ill health, when committed to Reformatories, and it has happened that malingers, who have been recommended for discharge, on medical grounds, from these institutions, have ceased to show symptoms of the disease after removal to the Monaghan school.

* The wording of the rule in the Philanthropic Society farm school is:—"The boy must be at least 12 and under 16 years of age, of sound bodily health, and capable of receiving mental instruction and industrial training. The school being essentially a school of industry, and the inmates being chiefly employed in farm and garden labour, any constitutional infirmity, loss of limb or eyesight, necessarily disqualifies an applicant for admission."

Results:
Boys.

Girls.

Managers
may refuse
to receive
young
offenders.

No young
offender
refused
admission
into Re-
formatory
for females,
at Spark's
Lake,
Monaghan.

Some simulate
disease
in order
to be dis-
charged.

Four boys and three girls are reported by the prison authorities to have been refused admission into reformatories during 1872. Three of the boys were refused by the managers, as their sentence (two years) was too short. The fourth, J. C., was rejected, as his scrofulous and epileptic tendency rendered him totally unfit for a reformatory, and also on account of the shortness of his sentence.

One of the girls, M. C., aged 15½ years, convicted at Monaghan of assault, in a drunken street brawl, and sentenced to five years in a Protestant Reformatory, was refused, as after a careful consideration of the facts, the Committee considered it a hopeless case, and that they would peril the successful state of the Reformatory by admitting such an offender. The second, M. A. D., being pregnant, could not be received into a Reformatory Institution. The third, M. J., was discharged on expiration of gaol sentence, as she was suffering from an incurable disease.

The Receipts and Expenditure of the several Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the past year, will be found in detail in Appendix V., pages 90-1.

The total amounts expended during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 were £18,275 5s. 5d., £21,358 11s. 6d., and £25,357 2s. 3d., under the following heads:—

	1870.			1871.			1872.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and rations to officers,	3,604	2	4	4,341	13	0	4,542	13	7
Food of inmates,	6,393	17	2	7,244	12	8	9,060	0	4
Clothing "	1,951	11	9	2,444	13	8	2,647	19	8
Washing "	1,181	18	2	1,363	13	6	1,853	2	11
Repairs, Rates, &c.,	904	19	9	831	5	4	834	8	7
Furniture,	870	13	4	1,658	0	6	1,352	3	8
Printing,	368	13	3	597	10	3	531	13	8
Travelling and police,	266	9	7	350	12	3	356	19	8
Medical,	287	11	7	257	14	8	613	14	11
Sundries,	406	17	11	444	7	2	442	15	4
Rent,	364	15	1	383	10	1	791	4	1
Disposal,	688	7	3	563	6	1	912	8	5
Building,	877	3	5	833	19	1	1,417	17	5
Loss on Industrial Departments,	108	4	10	43	13	3	—		
	£18,275	5	5	21,358	11	6	25,357	2	3

The receipts during 1870, '71, and '72, including legacies and subscriptions, were classed as follow:—

	1870.			1871.			1872.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury payments,	12,550	1	5	13,753	3	10	15,723	15	1
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.,	1,014	11	10	506	12	9	1,207	17	6
Contributions from rates,	5,248	1	11	5,866	5	8	6,688	1	8
Sundries,	10	7	2	29	9	11	32	0	2
Profits on Industrial Departments,	984	11	8	967	12	4	1,317	19	10
	£19,807	14	0	21,183	4	6	24,869	14	3

The accounts are so arranged as to show first, the full cost of maintenance and management in each school, and the cost per head resulting from these on the average number of inmates maintained, first for the whole expenditure, and then on the

separate items of food and clothing. The amounts spent for disposal of inmates and for buildings are given separately, as not properly affecting the comparative economy of the management, and the profits or loss resulting from the industrial departments of the schools are also enumerated at foot of table; but when taking into consideration this latter item, the situation of the school, and the facilities afforded for the remunerative employment of the inmates, as well as the rent paid for the land and buildings, should always be held in view. The large profits at St. Joseph's Reformatory for girls, Limerick, arise from the extensive laundry belonging to that establishment.

Profits.

Cost per head of inmates.

Food and clothing.

Industrial profits: Boys.

Girls.

Voluntary subscriptions.

County and borough rates.

Reviewing the total expenditure for the maintenance and management of the inmates, as given in these tables, it will be seen that the cost per head, varied for boys' schools from £27 9s. 5d. at St. Kevin's, Glencree, to £17 10s. 6d. at Upton, co. Cork, averaging £22 5s. 8d.* for girls, from £27 5s. 1d. at Cork-street, Dublin, to £16 19s. at Spark's Lake, averaging £19 9s. 11d.

The cost of food for each inmate varied from 3s. 11d. per week, at Glencree, to 2s. 9d. at Upton, averaging 3s. 4d. The cost of clothing varied from 1s. 5d. per week, at Cork-street, to 5½d. at Ballinasloe, and averaged 1s.

The industrial profits varied in the boys' schools from £3 4s. 7d. per head at Rehoboth Reformatory, to 8s. 8d. at Glencree; the average being £1 4s. 6d. per head.

In the girls' schools the profits (mostly from laundry and needle-work) varied from £2 19s. 10d. at Limerick, to 10s. 6d. at Spark's Lake; the average being £1 10s. 3d. per head.

The receipts obtained by voluntary subscription, £1,207 17s. 6d., towards the support of Reformatory Schools in Ireland during 1872, show a large increase on those of the previous year when they were but £566 12s. 9d.

The amount contributed from the county and borough rates, viz., £6,588 1s. 8d., in 1872, towards the maintenance of Reformatory Schools in Ireland, exceeded by £721 16s. the payments in 1871; and at present the Grand Jury of every county in Ireland contribute a capitation grant towards the support of young offenders committed from the districts within their jurisdiction.

Payments from county and borough rates towards the maintenance of Reformatory Schools in Ireland, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, were as follow:—

	1869.			1870.			1871.			1872.		
MALLES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast,	289	16	9	407	3	11	480	7	11	475	19	10
Upton, Cork,	1,000	0	0	1,148	6	2	1,380	15	3	1,324	8	2
Rehoboth, Dublin,	82	13	0	239	4	11	275	0	8	202	14	11
Philippstown, King's co.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	14	2	1,002	6	3
St. Kevin's, Glencree,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	2,060	0	0	2,451	15	10	2,798	16	8	2,416	18	5
GIRLS.												
Cork-street, Dublin,	50	0	0	187	10	1	11	11	5	106	1	7
High Park, co. Dublin,	840	0	0	361	13	2	327	14	1	338	6	9
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	70	0	0	113	7	5	170	19	9	215	16	11
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	95	0	0	126	14	6	158	2	8	182	8	4
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	180	0	0	217	5	11	255	3	1	293	5	6
	£4,137	9	9	5,248	1	11	5,866	5	8	6,588	1	8

* Found by dividing the total ordinary charges by the total average number of inmates.

By reference to the Appendix, the Table at page 116, it will be seen that £426 2s. 10d. was collected from parents and guardians of young offenders responsible for contributions towards their maintenance in 1872. In 1870 £405 10s. 6d. was received. In 1869 £363 12s. 2d., and £322 1s. in 1868. The collections from parents and guardians are made within the Dublin Metropolitan Police district, by Mr. John Ryau. The amount collected from persons liable to contribute towards the maintenance of children in industrial schools in 1872 was £199 9s. 3d., while in 1871 it was only £40 13s., and £1 19s. in 1870. See Appendix, Table 15, page 116.

The following return shows the number of warrants issued in the city of Dublin against defaulters for non-payment of parental money towards maintenance of young offenders in Reformatory Schools:—

WARRANTS ISSUED.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Warrants issued, . . .	27	44	53	52	63	81	75	69	63	79	80	91	84
Number of those by whom payments were made before execution, . . .	24	36	42	44	45	66	67	61	48	61	62	11	54
Sent to prison, . . .	24	3	3	8	15	11	6	5	6	11	15	8	4
Goods seized, . . .	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Number of parents and guardians against whom decrees were had, but who did not pay, . . .	—	8	8	6	3	3	1	3	5	5	8	13	25

There is no return in this office of Warrants issued in the Provinces, or the number of Defaulters therein.

The parental contributions received by the Dublin collector on account of children in Reformatory and Industrial Schools, during the year 1872, amounted to £293 19s. 8d., and £331 12s. 5d. was collected during the same period by the Royal Irish Constabulary throughout the rest of Ireland. Parental contributions collected by the Constabulary are forwarded to the Receivers of Constabulary, and the amounts are brought to the credit of the vote at the end of each quarter.

The very inadequate sums collected from persons legally liable to contribute towards the maintenance of their children in reformatory and industrial schools in Ireland during 1872, contrast most unfavourably with the amounts obtained in England and Scotland under this head. No doubt the poverty of the greater number of the parents of children in the schools as well as the unwillingness of magistrates to compel persons with large families to contribute from small earnings towards the maintenance of their children, and afterwards to enforce decrees on defaulting parents by distress on their goods or imprisonment of the person considerably influences the amount, but it is merely a matter of watchfulness and work which, without sufficient office assistance and well defined and steadily enforced arrangements, cannot be carried out. A second clerk being now added to the staff of this office, I calculate that a considerable increase in the amount to be collected from parents and guardians of children inmates of industrial schools may be expected during the year 1873.

Industrial
Schools.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Forty-one Industrial Schools which had received certificates under the Act 31 Vict., cap. 25, were in existence in Ireland on the 31st December, 1871. Nine others were certified during 1872.

Schools
certified in
1872.

The following are the schools certified in 1872:—

1. The Gibraltar Training Ship for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June.
2. St. Finbar's, re-certified 2nd December.
3. Clondalkin School for R. C. boys. Certified 26th March.
4. Merrion School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June.
5. Clifden for R. C. girls. Certified 15th July.
6. St. Joseph's Home, Killarney. Certificate extended for young boys as well as girls, 19th August.
7. Kerry Home, Tralee, for Protestant boys. Certified 27th July.
8. The Tipperary School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May.
9. The Meath School, Bray, for Protestant girls. Certified 4th October.

As, however, two of the above were merely extensions of certificates, the new buildings of St. Finbar's being re-certified for an increased number of children, and St. Joseph's Home, Killarney, enlarged for the purpose of receiving young boys; and as no children have ever been received into the Glenbrook School, the number of Certified Industrial Schools in Ireland *in operation* on the 31st December, 1872, was forty-seven.

Number of
schools in
existence
in 1872.

The forty-seven Industrial Schools were as follow:—

	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
Boys,	5	6	11
Girls,	3	26	29
Schools for girls and young boys,	—	7	7

At the close of the financial year (31st March, 1873), certified Industrial Schools numbered 51, as follows:—

	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
Boys,	5	7	12
Girls,	5	27	32
Schools for girls and young boys,	—	7	7

Number of
children
under
orders of
detention
in 1872.

The number of children under orders of detention in Certified Industrial Schools in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1872, was, boys 1,317, girls 2,487. Four boys and two girls who had absconded had not been recovered. Fifty-six girls and five boys were on licence. There were 9 in school whose sentence had expired.

The numbers therefore actually in the schools were, boys 1,308, girls 2,429; total 3,737. The corresponding numbers under orders of detention on the 31st December, in the previous year were, boys 704, girls 1,778; total 2,482.

Admissions.

The admissions in 1872 amounted to 653 boys, and 841 girls; total 1,494.

An analysis of the ages and previous family circumstances of the children admitted during the year 1872, shows as follows:—

		Ages.				Ages.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Under	7 years of age,	89	136	225		
"	7 to 9	167	225	392		
"	9 " 11	172	252	424		
"	11 " 13	166	193	359		
"	13 " 14	50	35	85		

Family Circumstances.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Family circumstances.
Illegitimate,		21	29	50		
Both parents dead,		137	177	314		
One parent dead,		333	489	812		
Deserted by parents,		54	112	166		
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,		191	273	464		

The discharges for the year 1872 (deducting such as were transferred from one school to another, but including 8 who were sent to reformatories for absconding and breach of rules), were 163. Industrial Schools having been only recently established, discharges were necessarily few, as sufficient time was not afforded for the training of children in them.

Of the 163 children discharged in 1872, 91 were placed in employment from the schools, 11 emigrated, 8 were specially discharged, 8 were sent to reformatories, 44 died, and 1 went to sea.

The 44 deaths (16 of boys and 28 of girls) in Industrial Schools during the year 1872 were from an average population of 3,221 inmates. They occurred in 19 schools, no deaths having taken place in the remainder. This mortality in the schools, which gives a death rate of 1.36 per cent., or one in every 73 of children in the Irish schools, far exceeds the death rate in 1871, when out of a school population of 2,206, only 17 deaths, or about one in every 130 of the inmates, occurred.

The per-centage of deaths in the English schools in 1872 was 1.03, and in the Scotch 1.4.

The heavy rate of mortality in one of the Irish schools in 1872 may, in part at least, be attributable to deficient sanitary arrangements. In it eight children, out of an average number of 84 inmates under order of detention, died in 1872—six of scarlatina, one of gastric fever, and one of consumption. The school is a lofty building apparently not overcrowded, but is situated in the streets of a town, with notoriously bad sewerage, and was then deficient in hot baths for the children. At the time of the seizure of scarlatina the want of top ventilation in one of the dormitories may have predisposed the inmates to receive the contagion. Since, however, the outbreak of disease the dormitories have been ventilated on the most improved principle, other sanitary arrangements are in progress, and the institution is now healthy.

Nine boys died at the Artane school out of an average school population of 336 boys, but three died of small-pox, which

at that time reared in Dublin, and many amongst the children recently admitted were then in a sad state of destitution, the constitutions of some with an hereditary diseased taint, others afflicted with scrofula, often in its worst form, the results of misery and disease,* and to which the deaths in these cases are traceable. At page 111, Appendix, is given a table showing the cause of deaths in the schools during the year.

Offenders
sent to Re-
formatories.

Eight children were sent from Industrial Schools to reformatories for absconding, as follows:—

F. 39. E. S., Queensstown, absconded 19th February, 1872, committed 23rd February to Limerick for 3 years.

M. 53. W. L., Greenmount, absconded 10th and again on 20th Sept., 1871, committed to Upton 27th September for 5 years.

M. 173. J. D., Artana, absconded 1 June, 1871, and again 20 Feb., 1872, committed to Philipstown 26th March for 5 years.

F. 18. C. L., Booterstown, absconded 29 April, 1872, committed to Ballinasloe 30th April for 4 years.

F. 85. E. D., Booterstown, absconded 29 April, 1872, committed to Ballinasloe 30th April for 4 years.

F. 86. M. H., Booterstown, absconded 29 April, 1872, committed to Ballinasloe 30th April for 4 years.

F. 51. M. H. Parsonstown, absconded 19th June, 1872, committed to Ballinasloe 22nd June, 1872 for 5 years.

F. 65. L. P., Stralane, absconded 14 May, 1872, committed to Spark's Lake 14th May, 1872, for 3 years.

Discharges.

Besides the children who were removed by death, or were sent to reformatories, 111 discharged during 1872 have to be accounted for; 11 of these were sent to friends and relatives in America, and the 100 who remain are classed under the following heads:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Specially discharged on account of			
disease,	5	3	8
Sent to service,	7	45	52
Returned to friends,	8	32	40

The results of Industrial Schools are shown in detail in Table p. 119 of Appendix, based on a careful investigation into the present character and circumstances of the children discharged during the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871.

Seventy-eight children were discharged during these three years, namely—14 boys and 64 girls. Of the 14 boys 8 are reported to be doing well; 1 has been convicted of crime, and 5 are unknown. Of the 64 girls, 1 has since died; 43 are doing well; 4 are reported as doubtful; 3 were convicted of crime, and 13 are unknown.

These figures show that 57 per cent. of the boys, and 68 per cent. of the girls, or 66 per cent. of the total discharged, are doing well, 23 per cent. are unknown, and only 4 of the 78 children discharged are known to have committed crime.

Results.

The schools are of too recent a foundation for extensive results

* Cod-liver oil given in large quantities is found most beneficial to children so afflicted. The majority of the schools are just outside the towns and in good air; in those with a generous diet the change in the appearance of the children soon after admission is very remarkable, but in a few situated in the streets of a town I have not observed the same satisfactory results.

to be as yet ascertained. The majority having been certified in 1870 or 1871, few of the children whose training has been completed have left the schools. During 1872, some of the female children fully trained in the institutions, have been placed in service, and are giving satisfaction. The details will henceforth test with accuracy the efficiency of the training in the different institutions, and show which are successful, and which deficient.

The care also and continued observation which it will be the duty of managers to bestow on the children after they leave the school is of paramount importance in their future career.

The majority of the schools for females have in connexion with them institutions supported by voluntary contributions, in which girls discharged from the Industrial School can always find a home until a situation offers, and where they can support themselves by laundry and needlework. There they can also apply for advice when in difficulties, which to the friendless orphan is the greatest protection.

The amounts of receipt and expenditure for each certified school will be found in the Appendix. Receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts for the year was £57,473 11s. 7d.; the total expenditure, £84,840 5s. 8d., towards which the Treasury contributed £36,314. Thus, it will be seen that for every £1 expended by the Treasury the sum of £1 6s. 9d. was paid from other sources or is a debt due by the institutions. See further observations on this subject, page 24.

RECEIPTS—1872.

	£	s.	d.
Treasury allowance,	36,314	0	0
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.,	12,886	6	9
Payment from rates,	5,836	12	11
Payments from voluntary inmates,	282	0	9
Sundries,	115	19	0
Industrial profit,	2,038	12	3
Total receipts,	£57,473	11	7

Receipts.

EXPENDITURE—1872.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of officers,	4,973	13	2
Rations for do.,	3,323	8	8
Food of inmates,	23,994	4	2
Clothing for do.,	9,088	0	0
Washing, fuel, and light,	3,780	1	1
Repairs, rates, and taxes,	2,129	19	0
Furniture and house sundries,	5,404	15	6
Printing and office expenses,	815	12	3
Travelling and police charges,	204	15	3
Medical expenses, funerals, &c.,	945	10	9
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	607	9	7
Rent,	2,320	2	6
Disposal,	360	16	5
Building,	26,934	3	2
Loss on industrial departments,	58	14	4
Total expenditure,	£84,840	5	8

Expenditure.

An abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several schools as shown in these returns for the year, is given in the Appendix (Table XII., page 102), to which is added, at page 114, a summary showing the net cost per head for maintenance and management, deducting industrial profits.

Cost for ordinary maintenance. Boys. The average cost per head per annum for ordinary maintenance in the schools for boys only, ranged from £23 5s. 4d. at Tralee, and £22 11s. 8d. at Artane, to £16 19s. 11d. at Greenmount, and £17 10s. 5d. at Salthill, Galway.

Girls. In the girls' schools the cost per head was £31 18s. 5d. at Wexford, £20 4s. 0d. at Sligo, £12 15s. 11d. at New Ross, and £12 4s. 9d. at Cavan, but in the two latter cases the net cost per head, including rent, disposal and profit, was £20 1s. 7d. at the New Ross School, and £14 4s. 7d. at Cavan.

Schools for children of both sexes. In the schools for young boys and girls, the cost of maintenance was £26 12s. 3d., at Gort and at Drogheda only £13 4s.

Taking a mean of all the schools, I find the average cost of maintenance in the boys' schools was £20 2s. In the girls' schools £15 8s. 8d.; and in schools for girls and young boys, £16 5s. 2d.*

Children can be maintained at a cheaper rate. In some institutions children are maintained on bread, milk, soup, stirabout, rice, and India meal, but the dietary in an Industrial School should be far different. Destitution alone in Ireland is not a qualification for admission into an Industrial School. It can only be considered when the child is an orphan, or the offspring of criminal parents.

A generous diet is required to develop bodily and mental function. In an Industrial School the child is selected by the State to be trained from early life, not to hang on society for support, but to consider labour a duty, to become self-reliant, independent, and skilled in such occupations as may enable him to become self-supporting in afterlife. For such children a generous diet is essential. It develops the muscular as well as cerebral and mental functions, and prevents the inroads of diseases engendered by the low vitality caused by the depraved constitution of the blood, which results from insufficient nutriment and neglect.

Cost of food and clothing. The cost for food and clothing alone, averaged in the boys' schools, £12 3s. 10d.; in girls' schools, £9 13s.; in schools for young boys, £9 5s. 7d.

Profits and loss. The profits already obtained at Artane School, which was only established in 1870, is evidence of the advantages of skilled labour, and should induce managers to persevere steadily in developing trade industries in schools confided to their care.

Losses have attended the teaching of trades to very young boys at Drogheda, Queenstown, Clondalkin, and Gort.

In the Lakelands school the earnings of the children averaged £2 15s. 2d. per head. At Killarney school £1 14s. 10d. per head was obtained during the year.

In other schools the earnings exceeded £1 per head, and in Templemore £80 5s. 9d. was earned by 56 inmates, notwithstanding that the school contained some very young children.

Profits not a criterion The profits derived from the employment of the children do not of necessity furnish a criterion of the value of the instruction

* In the above calculations all schools which were not a full year in existence at the end of 1872 have been omitted.

given; in some of the best managed institutions, when a child becomes an adopt at any work, she is removed to another, in order to give her an adequate knowledge of the duties which are to be her occupation after she leaves the school. The most skilled forms of industry are generally the most expensive, costing large sums for instruction as well as costly arrangements, which entail many difficulties.

of successful
manage-
ment.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship <i>Gibraltar</i> , for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, J. T. Bristow, esq., Northern Bank, Belfast.
" .	2. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, c.c., Belfast.
" .	3. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. A. Macaulay, Belfast.
CAVAN, .	1. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Murphy.
CORK, .	1. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
" .	2. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
" .	3. Glenbrook Industrial School for Protestant girls. Certified 4th November, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Hazlewood, Monkstown, county Cork.
" .	4. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
" .	5. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Robert C. Hall, esq., Cork.
" .	6. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. Now Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Teresa Devoreux.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CORK—CORK.	7. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Mr. Edmund A. Shanahan.
"	8. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
"	9. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.
DUBLIN.	1. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hooper.
"	2. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. A. Keenan.
"	3. Clondalkin Industrial School for R. C. boys, Clondalkin. Certified 26th March, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza Muleshy.
"	4. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Rev. Andrew O'Connell, D.D.
"	5. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Mr. James Wilson.
"	6. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.
"	7. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia G. Ball.
GALWAY.	1. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
"	2. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
"	3. Gort Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Doyle.
"	4. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
"	5. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
"	6. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Peter Kiernan.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
KERRY, . . .	1. St. Joseph's Home Industrial School for R. C. girls, Killarney. Certified 4th November, 1869. This school, with increased accommodation, had its certificate extended to the reception of young boys, 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary D. S. Cotter.
" . . .	2. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Mr. Joseph Vincent Hayes.
" . . .	3. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.
" . . .	4. Church of Ireland Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Tralee. Certified 10th March, 1873. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen.
" . . .	5. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.
KILKENNY, . .	1. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Martha Murphy.
KING'S, . . .	1. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.
LIMERICK, . .	1. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Lawson.
" . . .	2. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.
LONDONDERRY, .	1. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Philomena McCann.
LOUTH, . . .	1. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Clare Boylan.
MAYO, . . .	1. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. P. Cullen.
MONAGHAN, . .	1. St. Martin's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Genevieve Beale.
ROSCOMMON, . .	1. St. Monien's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 20th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary F. Marnan.
SLIGO, . . .	1. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
TIPPERARY, .	1. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Josephine Walsh.
" .	2. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Josephine Ryan.
" .	3. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza Greene.
" .	4. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.
TYRONE, .	1. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.
WATERFORD, .	1. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Doreenax.
" .	2. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Orilly.
WESTMEATH, .	1. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Mount. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine O'Halloran.
WEXFORD, .	1. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
" .	2. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Ignatius Walsh.
WICKLOW, .	1. Menth Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. R. A. Echlin.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Averages, not actual cost, per head of inmates.

The averages at pages 20, 114-5, cannot be looked upon as the actual cost per head of the inmates of the various institutions, as large sums are sometimes borrowed for building purposes, and managers do not always include in their returns the interest payable thereon. Moreover, the superior members of the staff in some, especially girls', schools often give their services gratuitously, and only enter in their accounts the wages paid to domestic servants. Presents of food also made to the institutions by persons who take an interest in their well-being have not hitherto been included in the expenditure. I trust, however, during the ensuing year, to obtain more detailed information on this subject.

Important clauses in

It is to be regretted that when the provisions of the statute which sanctioned the establishment of Industrial Schools in Great

Britain were extended to Ireland, some of its most important clauses were omitted from the Irish Act. In England and Scotland powers are conferred on local public bodies under certain restrictions, to contribute out of the rates towards the purchase of land required for an *existing certified school*, or for the site of an *intended school*, the establishment of a building *intended to be certified*, and the alteration, enlargement, or rebuilding of a *certified school*, as well as towards the support of the inmates and its management, and likewise towards the ultimate disposal of the children after they leave the school.

the statute for Great Britain omitted in the Irish Act.

Many of these powers are not granted to local bodies in Ireland. Grand Juries at assize, or the Town Councils of Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, may enter into an agreement with the managers of a certified school, for the reception, maintenance, and keeping in it of children from their respective districts, but the main expenditure attendant on the establishment of the schools, the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, or the fitting up of training ships, is left altogether to the private charity of individuals. Hence the project for the formation of a boys' school at Kinsale, perhaps the best fishing station in the British Islands, where boys could have been brought up as fishermen, and trained to a pursuit which would have developed an important branch of industry now neglected in this island, and would have raised sailors to man the Royal Navy and the merchant service, was of necessity given up. The training ship which the inhabitants of Galway wished to have stationed in their harbour, could not be obtained for want of funds, and the training ships, the *Gibraltar* and the *Oreole*, offered by the Admiralty to Cork were reluctantly refused by the Committee. Were it not that two benevolent and public spirited citizens of Belfast gave their personal bond to the Admiralty for the repayment of the debt due by the Belfast Committee, for the stores and the other expenses attendant on the fitting up and removal of the training ship *Gibraltar* to Belfast Lough, Ireland would still be without a reformatory or industrial schoolship in which seamanship is taught. That debt, amounting to about £4,000, still hangs over the Belfast Committee, and arrangements must now be made to have it settled, as the two members of the Committee who signed the bond are personally responsible, and it is to be hoped that the inhabitants of Belfast will not permit them to suffer.

School at Kinsale not established.

Training ships at Cork and Galway given up.

Training ship *Gibraltar*.

I have entered into these particulars because I desire to show the difficulties under which the managers of certified schools in Ireland labour from the omission of certain clauses in the statute for this kingdom. Other public institutions in Ireland obtain advances of money on loan repayable with or without interest by instalments for the erection of the necessary buildings and appliances. In England and Scotland public bodies have power to contribute out of the rates the sums required for the purpose of the building and establishment of the schools, and it is only in Ireland that neither of these means of assistance is given.

For the reasons I have stated above, managers of industrial schools in Ireland, rather than resign their certificates, have sometimes been compelled to incur grave responsibilities often for

Managers compelled to borrow

money on mortgage.

many thousands of pounds by loan, for the erection of buildings for industrial and reformatory schools, and the purchase of land for their use. Some pay large interest for the money borrowed, and have mortgaged their property for the purpose. In one case, the managers of the Clondalkin, County Dublin, School, felt themselves unable to incur further responsibilities in the erection of the buildings which I considered necessary, and they resigned the certificate. The school must now be gazetted and will in due course be closed. It was otherwise successfully managed, and the District Inspector of the National school, W. O'B. Newell, esq., reported on it as follows, "*The industrial pupils have made very considerable progress, indeed, the dexterity that such young children have acquired in so short a time in sewing, knitting, crochet, &c., is really marvellous.*"

Sections in the Statute for Great Britain relieve the Treasury.

The 16th, 17th, 37th and 38th sections of the Industrial Schools Act for Great Britain relieve the burden on the Treasury in England and Scotland to a considerable extent. These clauses are not contained in the Irish Statute, and all children who, if in Scotland or England, would be committed under them, are, if sent to an Industrial School in Ireland, committed under the 11th section of the Irish Act, and charged at the full rate of five shillings per week to the Treasury for each.

The burden in Ireland.

In Ireland the Industrial Schools are to a considerable extent burdened with the maintenance of the children of the destitute classes who in England and Scotland are assisted by out-door relief, and who are legitimate objects for support out of the rates. Women whose husbands have abandoned them, or are in gaols, lunatic asylums, or serving Her Majesty abroad, and in some cases even widows, who in Great Britain are eligible for out-door relief, cannot legally receive it in Ireland. They are consequently refused relief by the guardians of the poor unless they enter the workhouse with their children, which they are most reluctant to do.

38th section of British Statute should be extended to Ireland.

These women, absent during the day from their miserable homes charring in small houses or shops, earning a wretched pittance, sometimes as low as 1s. 6d. per week, leave their children to obtain food as best they can from their neighbours until they ultimately become burdens on the Treasury in Reformatory and Industrial Schools. Thus the liabilities to which proprietors are legitimately liable are shifted on the State, and I see no means to redress the abuse but the extending to Ireland of the 38th section of the Act for Great Britain, which will place the burden of the support of these cases on the rates. Every endeavour has been made to carry out the intentions of the Legislature when passing the Industrial Schools Act, and the Executive have issued the circular which is published in the Appendix, which defines each case that comes legitimately within the provisions of the Irish Statute. Destitution, except for orphans and the children of one parent who is criminal, is not a legal cause for detention in an Industrial School.

I also append rules which have been certified by the Chief Secretary to carry out certain provisions in the Act.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

DETAILED REPORT ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in
IRELAND during the year 1872.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

MALONE REFORMATORY SCHOOL, BELFAST, FOR PROTESTANT BOYS.—

Certified 13th March, 1880.

Average daily number of inmates during the year 1872, 80, being a decrease of 6 on the number in 1871.

State of premises.—The buildings in sound repair and order, and the general appearance of the institution gives the impression of careful and constant supervision and attention, but the present accommodation in the institution is much too limited to enable the school to be carried on to the same extent that it otherwise might be, and the managers in their report express a hope that before the end of 1873 additional buildings will be erected to meet this want, and provide a new school-room and other appliances which are urgently required. The farm of 40 acres is well cultivated by spade labour of the boys, to which is attributable the fine crops of roots, cabbages, and other vegetables grown on a soil naturally stiff and difficult to work. The sales of the farm produce amounted to £292 8s. 4d. during the year.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys was very good, and the institution was generally free from serious disease during the year, which may justly be attributable to the sanitary precautions which have been taken, as well as to the healthful employment of the boys in working the farm. No death occurred in the school in 1872.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the general conduct of the inmates during the year has been satisfactory, and they express their gratification at the number of lads reclaimed through the instrumentality of the institution; 32 are in situations in Belfast earning from 8s. to 32s. a week. Most favourable reports are received of those in the army, at sea, and in America, and one had passed his examination as mate in the merchant service. One case of absconding occurred during the year.

The system of marks adopted in the school is still found to work very satisfactorily. The inmates are divided into five classes, to each of which, except the lowest, certain privileges are attached. New-comers are placed on admission in the fifth or lowest class, which is probationary, and in order to rise into the next, and each successive class, they must earn by good conduct a certain number of marks. Journals are kept by the officers in which the conduct of each boy is daily noted, and from these books the governor, on Monday in each week (all being present), awards the judgments, which he then marks in the general classification book. In the four higher classes a money value is attached to good marks, and a portion of garden is allotted to each boy, which he cultivates for his own use, and the price of the produce of that plot of

ground is placed to his account, at the same time other inducements are held out to him to encourage habits of thrift, industry, and self-reliance.

The punishments are for the most part the loss of marks or the withdrawal of privileges. In a few cases boys are confined in the cells. The classification book in which the marks are entered and punishments recorded is open to the inspection of visitors.

Educational state.—As a rule the great majority of the inmates on admission were wholly ignorant, never having attended school; of the 26 committed in 1872, 11 were of this class, and 11 could read and write imperfectly. The scholastic instruction given in the school consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The boys are employed at industrial works during the day, and the evenings are devoted to school exercises.

The report of the Chaplains, the Rev. Thomas Wolland, Incumbent of St. Thomas', the Rev. Joseph MacKenzie, Presbyterian Chaplain for the year, are most encouraging, and on every Wednesday they attend to give moral and religious instruction to the boys belonging to their respective churches. During the year a valuable addition was made to the library, some few friends of the institution having contributed the sum required for the purpose.

Industrial training.—Besides agricultural labour on the farm and gardening, the boys are taught an improved system of farmyard management. Shoemaking, tailoring, sackmaking, and carpentry are taught; the boys are constantly employed, except during one hour and a half daily, which is set apart for recreation.

Each branch of industry shows a profit on the twelve months' work. The manufacture of boxes, a profit of £96 3s. 9d. The farm account, a profit of £67 2s. 1d. The tailor's shop, £8 1s. 8d. Shoemaking, £2 18s. 7d., making a total of £174 6s. 1d. The farm is cultivated entirely by the boys, under the instruction of an experienced land steward, thus affording a healthful employment, and fitting the lads for situations as farm servants. All the tailoring, shoemaking, &c., for the institution is done by the boys.

Staff.—No change has taken place in the staff of the institution during the year. The committee, in their report for 1872, repeat their marked approval of the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, the governor and matron, discharge their duties, and in this opinion I fully concur. The committee state that Mr. Barclay "seems thoroughly devoted to his work, and his management of the institution is most creditable. Mrs. Barclay maintains a careful supervision over household affairs, and the other officers continue to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner."

General remarks.—During 1872 26 young offenders were admitted; 19 on first conviction, and 7 had previously been convicted. Eleven could neither read nor write, and 11 very imperfectly. Sixteen were discharged during the year, one on account of disease.

Average number maintained, 80. Total cost, £1,874 18s. 5d., of which £1,672 1s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £20 18s. 0d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £20 12s. 11d. Industrial profits, £174 6s. 1d.

Results on cases discharged during the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871; of 34 discharged, 22 are doing well; 1 is stated to be doubtful; 3 were convicted of crime; 8 have been lost sight of. From this it appears that 64·7 per cent. are doing well, and 8·8 per cent. reconvicted of crime.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. PATRICK'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL, UPTON, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

Certified 6th July, 1860.

Inspected 7th May, 1872.

Average number of inmates during the year, 209, same as in 1871.

State of premises.—The buildings in good repair and order, heated in every part by hotwater pipes. The apparatus for manufacture of gas (Pierro Seynave Roubaix patentee), under the hot-hearth in the kitchen, heats the entire range of buildings, and cooks for the establishment by the heat evolved in the manufacture of the gas. This mode of heating is very efficient, but expensive. The fitting up of the apparatus to heat this establishment having cost £1,350.

Some improvements have been made in the farm buildings, farm roads, and arrangements during the year.

The farm belonging to this Reformatory, which contains 127 acres, is well managed, being cultivated principally by spade labour; the ground is in excellent tilth, notwithstanding that the soil is of an inferior description, and the superior crops which it produces are remarked by all travellers on the line of railway which skirts the farm. The farm stock has been increased during the year.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school during 1872, all from consumption, but the general health of the boys has been good. Several cases of ophthalmia appeared, but the patients were removed to the Ophthalmic Hospital, Cork, where they were successfully treated by Dr. Jones, the medical officer in charge of the institution.

The Turkish bath attached to this institution is a valuable sanitary appliance, which I would wish to form part of every similar institution in the kingdom. It is not only most efficacious in the treatment of skin diseases, but generally conducive to the health of the inmates. Although small-pox visited Cork and the surrounding districts with fatal severity in 1872, no case occurred in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that with one exception the conduct of the inmates during 1872 was satisfactory. One young offender, nearly sixteen years of age, when committed to the Reformatory for insubordination in a workhouse, gave much trouble, and ultimately it became necessary to bring him before the magistrates at petty sessions. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of one month with hard labour, under the 19th section of the Reformatory Schools Act, 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59. Since his return to the school he again evinces the same bad spirit as formerly.

Educational state.—The lads appear well taught. Of the 207 boys in the school on the 31st December, 1872, 83 can read and write well, 57 fairly, the remainder more or less imperfectly; 116 are well advanced in the higher rules of arithmetic, the others are merely in the tables and simple arithmetic. A class of drawing has been formed, and the school is in connexion with the South Kensington department.

Industrial training.—The classes of carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, bakers, painters, numbered 66 in the year; house-servants, cooks, and laundry-boys 21; gardeners and boys attending the horses, cattle, and farmyard 14; the remainder were employed as agricultural labourers. I am of opinion that more trades should be introduced, and a smith's forge put up. The manufacture of agricultural instruments, carts, wheelbarrows, &c., would be remunerative, and be the means of training the

boys to useful employments. The house boys work three days in the week on the farm.

Staff.—Managing director, Very Rev. Joseph Ryan, assisted by nine religious and nine secular masters.

Discharges.—Fifty-one boys were discharged during 1872, 3 died in the institution, and the sentence of one boy expired while an absconder.

Average number maintained 309. Total cost for 1872, £4,295 1s. 4d., of which £3,662 15s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £17 10s. 6d. per head. Net cost per head including profit and loss on industrial department £17 6s. 1d. Industrial profits £413 17s. 3d.

The managers state that "the boys discharged are scattered over North and South America, the East Indies, and some are seamen in the Royal navy and merchant service. Many earn an honest livelihood, and support their aged and destitute parents by trades and the habits of industry acquired at Upton. Some hold honourable and respectable appointments, and give satisfaction to their employers, in Cork and elsewhere.

Results, on cases discharged in the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871—78 were discharged, 38 are doing well, five since dead, three doubtful, eleven convicted of crime, unknown twenty-one. So many unknown cases being on the list is, I am informed, due to the fact that they are scattered over remote countries.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AT DRUMCONDRA, DUBLIN.—Certified 21st December, 1858.

Inspected November, 1872.

Average daily number of inmates in 1872, 46, being an increase of one on the number in 1871.

State of premises.—This Reformatory is situate on a farm of 14 acres of land, within two and a half miles of Dublin, with garden, laundry, bakehouse, and some farm offices, but the dormitories were found to be too crowded and are without sufficient appliances. The Managers therefore obtained from a private individual on loan a sum of £2,000, and have commenced a large addition to the school which will when completed have all the necessary requirements and appliances for the efficient management of the institution. It is much to be regretted that facilities do not exist to obtain money on good and solvent security for permanent improvements in Reformatories, on the same terms as are granted for other public institutions, the erection of farm offices, and the drainage of land. Managers find it very difficult to obtain money for the purpose, and often have to pay heavy interest for the money required for the erection and improvement of the institutions.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in the institution during 1872, but several cases of violent hysterical and epileptic seizures, terminated in three instances in acute mania and the patients were necessarily removed to the District Lunatic Asylum. The Inspector of Lunatic Asylums visited the Institution with me, and we satisfied ourselves that the best remedy was more out-door employment and large and airy dormitories—which the new building will supply—acting on our advice a quantity of pigs and some milch cows have been purchased, and the girls work more on the farm. Since that time the institution has been perfectly healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the general conduct of the young offenders intrusted to their care has been during the year satisfactory. They are on admission constantly under the immediate supervision of the Sisters, their dispositions are carefully studied, and they are never lost sight of until their characters are thoroughly understood, then they are allowed to mix with the others, and the Sister in charge knows how far each can be trusted and what means to adopt for reformation.

The punishments consist for the most part of confinement in a light cell with bed, to which occasionally is added a change in the quality of the food, but not in the quantity. No case of absconding occurred during the year.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching has been improved since my last report, reading, writing, the minor rules of arithmetic. Geography and grammar are now taught.

Industrial training.—The girls are employed at laundry work, needle-work, baking, cooking, farmyard management, and housework. They milk the cows, feed pigs and poultry, and work on the farm. Shirt-making is taught as a trade, and much care is taken to make the children orderly and tidy, and to instruct them in the duties of household servants, in order that they may earn a livelihood after discharge.

The staff consists of Mrs. Mary McDonnell and eight Sisters of the Order of Clarity.

General remarks.—Average number maintained, 46. Total cost of the institution in 1872, £1,174 13s., of which £1,061 17s. 10d. were for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges for each inmate £23 1s. 8d. for the year. Net cost per head, including profits on industrial department, £23 14s. 7d. Industrial profits, £83 2s. 4d.

Results on discharges of girls during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871: twenty-nine girls were discharged; eighteen are stated to be doing well—some are in respectable situations; one has since died; the conduct of five doubtful; and five more have been lost sight of.

DUBLIN.

REHOBOTH REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH CIRCULAR-ROAD, DUBLIN.—Certified 18th November, 1859.

Inspected 31st December, 1872.

Average daily number of inmates in 1872, 43, being an increase of 2 on the number in 1871.

State of Premises.—This Reformatory is situate within the Dublin city bounds, and has a farm of six acres of land attached, which is worked with much success by the spare labour of the boys as a market garden, and some very fine vegetables are grown on it.

Health and general condition.—The sanitary condition of the school during the year has been very satisfactory, constant work in the open air gives tone and vigour to the lads who look cheery and well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The boys are managed with much tact and good sense by Mr. Hanna, and the constant attendance of the Rev. Dr. Monahan and the Rev. T. R. S. Collins, the Honorary Secretaries, tends much to produce the satisfactory results. No grave offence has been reported. The superintendent speaks very favourably of the conduct of the young offenders under his charge, many of whom although quite grown

men are under proper control. The system of marks in this school continues to work well and with good results.

Educational State.—Quite satisfactory. The schoolmaster takes great pains with his boys and the Honorary Secretaries occasionally test the progress of the pupils. Some lads answered well in Euclid, writing, dictation, geography, and arithmetic. Mr. Hanna, who is a well qualified teacher, superintends the instruction given by his assistant.

Industrial training.—The boys are principally employed at out-door work, in the cultivation of the market garden attached to the institution, in which various kinds of vegetables are cultivated on the most improved principles. Tailoring and shoemaking are also taught, and the boys make and repair all the clothes which they wear. They likewise perform all the necessary household work of the establishment.

Many of the boys after discharge gratefully acknowledge in their letters (which are carefully kept) the advantages which they have received while under detention in the school.

Staff.—The staff consists of the superintendent, Mr. Thomas Hanna, his wife, who is matron, a schoolmaster, messenger, and servant. Tradesmen also attend for a certain number of hours in the day to instruct in shoemaking and tailoring.

Average number maintained, 43. Total cost for 1872, £1,039 19s. 9d., of which £977 1s. 5d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £23 14s. 5d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit on industrial department, £20 19s. 2d. Industrial profits, £138 16s. 2d.

Results on cases discharged in 1869, 1870, and 1871.—Nineteen doing well; one convicted of crime, and three lost sight of. Total number discharged during the three years, 23.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET,
DUBLIN.—Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 31st December, 1872.

Average number of inmates in 1872, 18, being the same as in the previous year.

State of Premises.—No change has taken place in the institution since last inspection. I found the buildings, as on former occasions, always scrupulously clean and tidy, carefully kept, and orderly. The ventilation good and the girls well and suitably dressed.

Health and condition.—The health of the inmates has been well maintained, there has been no serious illness or death during the year. The girls are carefully looked after by Miss Cook who never leaves them, attends to all their wants, and they appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—With one exception the conduct of the girls has been good. Discipline is strictly enforced by Miss Cook, at the same time without harshness, and the girls feel that she has a mother's interest in them all and takes much pains to place them out after discharge, her great experience as a prison officer, coupled with zeal, firmness, and an equal temper, renders her peculiarly suited for the office she holds. The system of marks in use at Rehoboth, which is under the same management, is carried on here. Punishments consist in loss of marks, or the culprit is kept in separation from the rest; occasionally, but seldom, a reduction of diet is resorted to. When first admitted into the institution the young offender is kept constantly under the eye of the matron, and carefully watched until her disposition and character are studied.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, geography, grammar, and arithmetic are taught. On four days in the week secular teaching is given, religious and moral instruction, reading the Bible and catechism for one hour daily.

Industrial training.—Needlework, housework, washing, and cooking form the principal industrial employment of the inmates. They cut out and make their own dresses, and their work is well done; they also make up fine linen nicely.

Staff.—Miss Cook, who is a valuable public officer, is assisted by a deputy matron and two messengers.

Average number maintained, 18. Total cost for 1872, £670 2s. 3d., of which £490 11s. 4d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £27 5s. 1d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit on industrial department, £26 17s. 11d. Industrial profit, £48 5s. 7d.

Results on cases discharged during 1869, 1870, 1871.—Three are doing well, one doubtful, one has been lost sight of. One has died since she left the institution. Total number discharged, 6.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,

BALLINASLOE.—Certified 23rd December, 1863.

Inspected 13th January, 1872.

Average daily number of inmates during 1872, . . . 39

State of premises.—This Reformatory is situate in the town of Ballinasloe, on eight acres of good land, is kept with much care. The buildings have been considerably improved during the year and a new dormitory fitted up. It is now one of the best girls' Reformatory Schools in the kingdom, the management is not inferior to any, the grounds are well looked after, and the girls suitably dressed.

Health and general condition.—Much attention is paid to the girls, who are robust and healthy, and their bright appearance is evidence of the success of the treatment which they receive. No grave illness or death occurred in the institution during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the conduct of the girls has been very satisfactory, and I have always found an excellent spirit to prevail in this institution. The punishments consist of cellular confinement, but are unfrequent. Corporal punishment is never resorted to, as it is considered that it only hardens and degrades. The system of marks is the most powerful agent for reformation, and red, green, and blue ribbons are worn by the different classes.

Educational state.—The scholastic instruction consists of reading, dictation, spelling, writing, arithmetic, singing, and a little geography.

Industrial training.—The girls work in the laundry and at needlework; are taught to make their own dresses, and the use of the sewing machine. They are employed in the garden and farmyard, having charge of pigs and poultry. They cook and learn the duties of household servants.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke manages the institution, assisted by three Sisters of Mercy, who never leave the girls night or day; they sleep in their dormitories, and associate themselves with them in all their occupations.

Total cost of the establishment in 1872, £836 11s. 6d., of which £691 1s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the

average cost on ordinary charges £17 14s. 5d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £19 5s. Industrial profits, £30 16s. 4d.

Results on cases discharged during the three years, 1869, 1870, 1871, only eight girls were discharged during the period, all are reported to be now respectable members of the community, and are doing well.

KING'S COUNTY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, PHILIPSTOWN.—

Certified 22nd December, 1870.

Inspected 29th March and 6th August, 1872.

Average number of inmates in 1872, 214

State of premises.—The buildings, formerly a county gaol and cavalry barrack, were, when Philipstown ceased to be an assize town, converted into a convict depot. In 1860 the convicts were transferred to other prisons, and the buildings remained unoccupied in charge of a caretaker until the close of 1870 when they were leased to the managers of the Glencree Reformatory at a rent of £40 for the premises within the enclosure (an area of four and a half acres), and £15 for a small field of two and a half acres which adjoins.

The buildings had fallen into disrepair, and it required a large outlay to again fit them for habitation, and adapt them for the purposes of a reformatory. Gasworks have been erected, and the entire premises, are now lighted by gas.

In order to obtain a farm adjoining the buildings on which to employ the boys, large sums were paid by the managers to the occupiers for their tenant-right subject to an adequate rent to the proprietor. Altogether about seventy Irish acres (113 statute) have been obtained. The land is of a good quality, but sadly in want of drainage and improvement, which will now be made.

A large sum, obtained on loan, has been expended on the outfit, furniture, and other requirements for the Reformatory. Hot baths have been put up, the laundry and other out-offices improved; yet much still remains to be done. A farmyard is much required, and I trust that it will soon be built.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred during the year—one from accidental scalding in the kitchen, one the sequel of rheumatic fever, and one from consumption, the seeds of which the patient carried with him on admission; otherwise the general health of the boys was satisfactory, with the exception of two severe cases of lung disease which occurred, both however recovered, and small-pox which raged throughout the district did not attack any of the inmates of the school.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the great majority of the boys is very satisfactory, but a few gave much trouble by their misconduct and constant attempts to abscond, but a better spirit now prevails. Several boys who latterly attempted to escape were arrested and brought back by the others.

The cells of the old prison are now used at night for the boys whose conduct does not justify their being placed in association, and a separate division has been formed of offenders belonging to the class of dishonor, who wear a distinctive dress.

A brass and flute band has been established and the lads show great proficiency in music. A class of honour has been formed, and pecuniary rewards are given for industry and good conduct. I would suggest that the system of marks used in Malone and Rehoboth be also introduced.

Educational state.—Scholastic instruction is given for about four hours daily, divided between morning and evening, under the tuition of two school teachers. Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and arithmetic are taught.

An apartment has been set apart as a reading-room for the boys, but as yet few books have been provided, and it is hoped that the public will assist in the formation of a suitable library for the boys.

Industrial training.—The boys are taught shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, painting, smithwork, masonwork, and baking. A kiln has been erected in which lime is burnt, and as there are quarries in the neighbourhood of an excellent description of stone, stone-cutting might with advantage be added to the occupations of the boys.

The farm has hitherto been worked by spade labour, but with sufficient land the lads might be taught the most improved system of agriculture, the use of the newest farm implements, the shearing and management of sheep, the rearing of cattle, and the drainage and reclamation of waste lands, which abound in this district. At present three bullocks are stalled on the premises, and forty pigs are fattened.

Staff.—The Very Rev. P. J. Gaughren with a staff of ten Brothers and twelve paid officers manage the institution.

Total cost of establishment during the year, £4,809 2s. 3d. Total cost for ordinary maintenance and management in 1872, £4,459 4s., making the average cost on ordinary charges £20 16s. 9d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £20 13s. 10d. Industrial profit, £157 3s. Total receipts during 1872, £4,055 8s. 2d.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.—Certified 25th January, 1859.

Inspected 20th October, 1872.

Average daily number in charge during 1872, 40, being 2 less than in 1871.

State of premises.—As yet the young offenders have not been removed to the new building on the lawn intended for their use.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness or death occurred during the year. The girls are in good health, well fed and cared.

Educational state.—The system of scholastic teaching has been considerably improved.

Industrial training.—There is a large laundry attached to this institution in which the inmates are usefully employed. They also work in the dairy, bake bread, cook and are taught needlework, the use of the sewing machine, lacework, and embroidery.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls has been very satisfactory during the year. The punishments consist for the most part of reduction in classification, occasionally confinement in a light cell, and in some instances curtailment of food.

Staff.—Mrs. Lawson, with a staff of Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd, has charge of this school.

Average number maintained, 40. Total cost for 1872, £790 5s. 10d., of which £712 14s. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £17 16s. 4d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £16 15s. 3d. Industrial profits, £119 14s. 8d.

Results on discharges during 1869, 1870, and 1871.—Seventeen girls were discharged during the period; sixteen were placed in employment, and one emigrated; ten are stated to be well conducted, the characters of two are doubtful, and five others unknown, but none have been reconvicted of crime.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MONAGHAN.—Certified 29th July, 1859.

Inspected 14th November, 1872.

Average daily number in charge in 1872, 66; being an increase of twelve on the average number in 1871.

State of premises.—I found the buildings in good repair and well cared. The girls are divided into two classes, which are kept always apart, so that they do not mix.

Health and general condition.—The general sanitary condition of the school has been satisfactory. The girls enjoy good health, which is due to the constant outdoor exercise by labour on the land, as likewise to the attention bestowed on their sanitary state both by diet and medical treatment. No serious illness or death during 1872 occurred, and young offenders transferred to this from other reformatories for epileptic and other nervous diseases, quickly gained health and strength.

Conduct and discipline.—The most corrupt and refractory girls found incorrigible in other Roman Catholic institutions are received here, as well as those labouring under various diseases, who are refused by the managers of reformatories elsewhere; and the manager has given the Inspector of Reformatory Schools authority to admit, without distinction, all young offenders who are sentenced to detention in a reformatory school by legal authority. Occasionally some of the most abandoned resist all efforts for reformation, yet some girls steeped in crime from infancy have become thoroughly changed; and, although considered incorrigible in other schools, are now well conducted and hold a respectable position in life.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. Reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic are taught, and the instruction given is the same as in ordinary National schools.

Industrial training.—Embroidery and lacework, as well as plain needlework, are taught. The girls are likewise employed in the laundry, the dairy, and the farmyard. They milk cows, feed pigs, and do other duties of farm servants.

General remarks.—This institution holds the position of a penal reformatory for Roman Catholic girls. All on admission are placed in the second division, the occupants of which have no intercourse with those in the first; but by good conduct and industry they can, by their own exertions, rise into the privileged class.

The managers of this institution are well aware that the state of the health of the individual exercises a considerable influence on the moral as well as physical condition of all offenders. For that reason a peculiar diet is given, open air exercise, and other sanitary arrangements are adopted, under which the health rapidly improves, and with it the

general condition of the patient. Work is never made a punishment, but rather a reward and a duty.

Staff.—Mrs. Genevieve Beale, of the order of St. Louis, with a staff of Sisters.

Average number maintained, 66. Total cost in 1872, £1,230 14s. 7d., of which £1,118 16s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £16 19s. 0d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £18 2s. 5d. Industrial profit in 1871, £34 14s. 2d.

Results of the 25 discharged in 1869, 1870, and 1871, 18 are known to be doing well, 4 are doubtful, 1 has been convicted of crime, 1 has since died, and 1 has been lost sight of.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
GLENCREE, ENNISKERRY.—Certified March 12th, 1859.

Inspected 29th July, 1872.

Average daily number of inmates in 1872, 269, being a decrease of fifty-five on the average number in 1871.

State of premises.—I found the premises in fair repair, but painting of the woodwork is required, and the school is still overcrowded. The permanent chapel of stone on ground given in perpetuity by Viscount Powerscourt is now far advanced, and will when completed be a fine building. During the year the farm has been improved, additional ground has been fenced off and reclaimed from the mountain.

Health and general condition.—The case of malignant typhus fever was in 1871, followed in 1872 by a serious outbreak of small-pox, of which five died, and four other deaths occurred in the institution, three of heart disease, and one of diphtheria, making in all nine deaths during the year. At Christmas a boy permitted to visit Dublin, where small-pox then raged, brought the seeds of the malady back with him. Another boy working at the same bench took the contagion; others followed until sixty-one boys were stricken with the disease. Two died in the Reformatory, and two others and a night watchman belonging to the institution in the Dublin small-pox hospital, to which they had been removed; one also died who had been liberated on licence, and two others who were doing well in situations in Dublin. While the disease raged every care was taken of the sick in the institution. A medical man of experience was engaged to reside in the house, and two trained nurses, religious sisters, assisted by two other nurses from Dublin attended on the sick night and day—the managers attribute to their care and attention that the mortality was not greater. Afterwards every precaution was adopted by destroying clothes and disinfecting the buildings to eradicate the disease and the institution has since been free from it.

Disease does not attack an institution to the extent to which this school has suffered, unless there are powerful exciting causes to superinduce it, and I believe that defective sanitary arrangements in this instance may have predisposed the inmates to the infection. It is now well known that previously to the attack of diseases the constitution of the patient is first prepared by specific causes, the poisoning of the blood, its condition becoming disarranged or lowered by exhausting agencies, thus rendering it susceptible of the more advanced and palpable phase of

the disorder, and that disease germs which are inert and powerless in healthy blood, come into efficient activity when the blood loses its well-adjusted balance and perfection. I have entered into the above explanation in order to convince the managers of this school of the vital importance to carry out the improvements which I have suggested to them. I am aware of the difficulties under which they labour for want of funds, but the improvement which I suggest should not be postponed.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys on the whole has been satisfactory. The staff has devoted much anxiety and labour to the work, but considerable difficulty has been experienced—old habits and ideas had to be outrooted, and new planted in their stead. He adds that a good spirit now prevails, and a sound public opinion established against those who misconduct themselves. At the end of the year there were eight lads in prison for absconding from the institution, and four others who had absconded had not been retaken.

Educational state.—During the epidemic seizure the school was not regularly held as previously. I consider that a larger staff of teachers is required. The present teachers are competent, but require assistance.

Industrial training.—Cabinet-making, wood carving and turning, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, stonecutting, and mason's work are carried on, besides photography, the manufacture of gas, and baking for the establishment. A large number of the boys are employed in the farmyard, and on the draining and reclaiming of the mountain land, the blasting of rocks, and making of fences.

The farm consists of 120 acres of mountain land, which before the establishment of the school was a wild and unproductive bog, only occupied by grouse and hares; much has now been enclosed and made productive.

The buildings comprise one central house, occupied by the staff, and offices, and a long range of new buildings used as dormitory, refectory, lavatory, school-rooms, and kitchen; bake-house, gas-house, laundry, and workshops for the different trades; besides the farm offices. Several houses for the accommodation of married members of the staff have been erected outside the school premises on the land.

The staff consists of the manager, Very Rev. Matthew Shinnors, one clergyman, and nineteen Brothers. The bandmaster, a master tailor, carpenter, and four farm servants reside on the farm.

Average number maintained in 1872, 269. Total cost, £8,645 13s. 4d., of which £7,389 8s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £27 9s. 5d. Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial department, £29 2s. 2d. Gain on industrial department during 1872, £117 4s. 3d. The gain is considerably lessened by the difficulty of access to the reformatory. Each ton of coals or provisions from Bray or Dublin costs 10s. for baulage alone.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871 :—The manager reports that out of 220 boys discharged during the three years, 191 are doing well, 4 since dead, 9 doubtful, 8 convicted of crime, and 8 who have been lost sight of, and that there has been only 3·7 per cent. of relapses out of the total number discharged during the last ten years since the foundation of the institution.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

THE ULSTER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP "GIBRALTAR" FOR
PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—Certified 22nd June, 1872.

Inspected 8th March, 1873.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1872, . 62

State of premises.—When I visited this fine ship I found it in a very creditable condition, thoroughly clean and well ventilated, her hull and rigging in the best repair, her twelve boats all sound and in good order, the various appliances on board in a satisfactory condition, and her appointments most satisfactory.

A library for the use of the boys has been formed, nautical models and mechanical instruments have been obtained for their instruction, and an instrumental band has been created. I have no doubt that as the value of this noble institution is understood it will be fully appreciated, and the Committee will be rewarded for their labours and sacrifices by the general support which the undertaking will receive from their fellow-citizens.

The large kitchen-range which affords a constant supply of hot water (100 gallons) for baths and washing purposes, is found of great advantage, but the necessity for a drying closet for the drying and airing of the clothes when washed is still required. This want will, however, I am informed, be soon supplied.

There is still a debt hanging over the Committee of £5,282 due to the Lords of the Admiralty for stores, but it is to be hoped that the public will generously come forward and enable the Committee to liquidate the claim without crippling the charity which is destined to be so useful.

Health and general conduct.—The general health of the boys has been well maintained, a few cases of feverish colds being the only internal maladies; sore feet and eruptions on the skin from impurity of blood, and change of diet are the ordinary complaints. The manager reports that almost every lad suffers from sore feet after being a few weeks on board the ship, which he attributes altogether to the change of diet. The sores soon heal, and there is rarely a case of the same individual being again attacked.

Conduct and discipline.—The discipline maintained on board this ship is the same as that on board a man of war, and officers and boys wear the uniform of the Royal Navy; strict discipline is enforced without severity. The managers report that the conduct of the boys has been good, and although constantly in communication with the shore, only three instances have occurred of boys absconding.

Rewards for good conduct consist of extra leave on shore, distinctions in gold or worsted braid on right arm, and money, one-third as pocket money, and two-thirds placed in savings' bank until the lad leaves the institution.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. Mr. Patterson, who ranks highly as teacher under the National Board, is well qualified for his office, and the school is progressing under his management.

Industrial training.—The boys are practically instructed in seamanship and the usual naval exercises; carpentry, shoemaking, and tailoring are taught, and the managers report that many of the lads are becoming steady workers. The band is well maintained, and the lads are already very proficient in music.

Staff.—Captain Whichelo, assisted by three chief officers, three instructors, one clerk, a cook, schoolmaster, and a carpenter and shoemaker.

Total cost of the institution since its formation was £4,883 2s. 2d., of which £1,084 1s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management.

The Committee in their report express their deep debt of gratitude to Captain Whichelo and Mrs. Whichelo for their untiring exertions on behalf of the institution, and their anxiety for the welfare of the boys, as likewise the other members of the staff.

General observations.—In order to make this ship one of the most perfect training ships in the British dominions (apart from those of the Royal Navy), an apparatus for the manufacture of gas to light the ship, a drying-room to dry clothes when washed, a steam launch for towing water boats, a brig or schooner, to give the lads work at sea, and fishing tackle are still required. The Committee appeal to the generous public to assist them for this object, and also by gifts of models, books, musical instruments, and other matters which are still required for the institution.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, BELFAST.

—Certified in Donegal-street, Belfast, 27th August, 1869.

Recertified at Milltown House, 11th January, 1873.

Inspected 21st August, 1872.

Average number of inmates in 1872, 45

State of Premises.—The house in Donegal-street, Belfast, in which the school was held in 1872, was in the same condition as when I made my report on it in the previous year. On the 11th January, 1873, the building was finally closed, and the inmates, furniture, books, &c., removed to the premises at Milltown House, which is situate on a small farm of about five acres of land about two miles distant from Belfast, and on which a sum of £800 has been expended in permanent improvements. With a sufficient and well-qualified staff, there is no reason why this school should not be satisfactory in future.

In my report for 1873 I shall be in a position to enter into full details respecting the school at Milltown.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred during the year, and the inmates are stated to have been healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—No complaint was made of the conduct of the boys during the year.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school has always been satisfactory; a well-qualified teacher (Christian Brother) attended during school hours to impart instruction to the boys, who have profited by the instruction imparted to them.

Industrial training.—No change was made in the industrial training during the year. Some boys were taught shoemaking and tailoring. A tailor and shoemaker attend daily from two to six, P.M., to give instruction. No other skilled labour is taught.

Staff.—No change in this department during the year 1872. A young man slept on the premises, and managed the establishment; his sister attended during the day to wash, cook, and look after the domestic arrangements of the school.

Total cost of establishment in 1872, £921 5s. 6d., of which £806 15s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £17 18s. 7d. per head; net cost, per head, including

profit and loss on industrial department, £20 12s. 9d.; industrial loss, £31 17s. 4d.

No results yet on cases discharged in years 1869-'70-'71, the only removals being sixteen transfers to other industrial schools, and one death.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CRUMLIN-ROAD, BELFAST.—Certified August 27th, 1869.

Inspected 28th September, 1871.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in					
1872,	.	.	.	.	34
Voluntary inmates,	.	.	.	.	18

State of premises.—The school buildings are sufficient. Two lofty and well-ventilated dormitories, each containing twenty-two beds. Fixed baths and appliances adjoin.

There is a good school-room, matron's apartment, and refectory, with kitchen, and a small laundry, but no suitable exercising ground for the children. A proper playground, with means for taking active exercise is much required.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred during 1872 from diseases of the lungs. All had been admitted during the year. Two who died in June had only been received in the month of April previously. There is, therefore, reason to believe that the children brought the seeds of disease with them into the institution.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the children during the year. No case of insubordination occurred.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the Inspector reports:—"The school is particularly well conducted. In all the classes the proficiency attained by the pupils was most satisfactory."

Industrial training.—The children are taught dressmaking, to cut out and make their own dresses, shirtmaking and the use of the sewing machine; they wash, do the housework and cooking of the establishment.

Staff.—This institution has now been placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy of the adjoining convent, and I see a decided improvement in the management.

There are likewise four paid officers, a teacher, workmistress, and servants.

General remarks.—This school is under the same committee of management as the St. Patrick's Male School.

Total cost in 1872, £758 9s. 11d., of which £658 9s. 11d. were for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £19 7s. 4d., net cost per head, £21 12s. 9d.; industrial profit, £22 14s. 2d.

Results.—No child was discharged from this school since it was certified in 1869, except the young offender committed to a reformatory.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CAVAN.

Certified 12th October, 1869.

Inspected July 13th and 14th, 1872.

Average number of inmates under detention in 1872,					
"	Voluntary inmates,	.	.	.	8

State of premises.—This is a fine and roomy building with large

National school, and good garden at the rear, but without sufficient exercising ground for the children, and some yards with piggeries adjoining are unwholesome, and must be prejudicial to the health of the inmates. The school is badly placed, being situated in the principal street of the town of Cavan, in which the sewerage is defective, and the open drain which conveys the filth of the town, is not far distant. Some land on which cows are kept belongs to the establishment, but it does not adjoin the school, and the girls have no place to exercise, under the eye of the Sisters, which I believe to be very detrimental, as in all institutions of the class to which industrial schools belong, the children should never for one moment be absent from the sight of the persons in charge. I found the buildings always most creditably kept very clean and orderly, the children well dressed, cared, and sedulously looked after, but the institution was wanting in baths with hot water laid on, and some other appliances. The latter however have since been supplied, and the ventilation in the upper dormitory which was defective is now very good.

Health and general condition.—Very unsatisfactory in 1873. In May, June, and July of that year, the children were stricken with a fearful epidemic. Of the eighty-four children under orders of detention, six died of scarlatina, one of gastric fever, and one of consumption.

Educational state.—The children which I examined answered very creditably, and the Sisters are well qualified to give instruction.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the inmates, who are stated to be obedient, respectful, and a satisfactory spirit prevails amongst them.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed by a well qualified teacher in needlework, machinework, lacemaking, laundrywork, and the duties of household servants. They cook and have care of a few cows, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—The Sisters of St. Clare (two Sisters); superintendent, Mrs. Catherine Murphy, three teachers and two servants.

Total cost of the institution in 1873, £1,247 11s. 0d., of which £1,028 0s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £12 4s. 9d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £14 9s. 3d. Industrial profits, £32 15s. 4d.

Results.—Three girls were discharged from the institution during the years 1869–70–71, two of these were re-admitted to the school, and the third was placed in service with a farmer, but her conduct is doubtful.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. ALOYSIUS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLONAKILTY.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 7th May and 18th October, 1873.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1873,	106
Voluntary inmates,	5
Average number of externs attending the National Schools,	351

State of premises.—These fine schools are built on a rising ground outside the town of Clonakilty, and are managed under the National Board of Education. Situate on twenty-five acres of land, the children have many advantages; the site is remarkably healthy. The dormitories, school-rooms and day-rooms are well ventilated, lofty, and kept with much care and attention. The loan obtained for the erection of new buildings has entailed a heavy expense, in the way of interest, on the managers.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates was very good during the year. No deaths or serious illness occurred.

Conduct and discipline.—On all my visits to this school I was much pleased with the appearance and general demeanour of the children.

Educational state.—The children attend the large National schools which are held on the premises, mix with their fellows, and some hold high positions in their classes. The scholastic programme of the school contains all the instruction pertaining to primary school-teaching under the National Board of Education, reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and history; singing, drawing, &c. The District Inspector of National Schools reports:—

"In the needlework I found a large number of girls engaged in various branches of their industry, portion of them were producing lace of a very choice and elegant description, others were employed in making up articles of dress of various kinds, while a third division occupied themselves with work of a rougher or more elementary character. From this department I proceeded to the room in which the washing and making up of clothes were effected. All the arrangements were distinguished by neatness and efficiency, and the pupils appeared healthy, industrious, and cheerful. The bakehouse is a small but well-managed apartment, and I found the girls making bread for the whole establishment. In the cooking department the pupils are trained in the various branches of plain cooking, and to serve at table, and are fitted to act as domestic servants. The dormitories, lavatories, and refectory were clean, well ordered, and ventilated. I must add that in the examination of the pupils of the Industrial School for results in the ordinary branches taught in National schools, I was pleased to find the answering in general fully up to the average, and in one subject, reading, considerably beyond it."

Mr. Sheehy, the Head Inspector, reports in an equally favourable manner.

Hullab's system of vocal music is taught.

Industrial training.—Besides needlework, machinework, and dress-making (taught in the National schools), baking, cooking, washing, and household duties, the children are taught dairy management on the farm. They make good butter, and understand the duties of farm servants.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray manages this establishment, with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy, three paid mistresses, a dressmaker, and teacher of the manufacture of lace.

Total cost of the establishment in 1872, £2,821 2s. 3d., of which £1,607 18s. 9d. are for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges, £16 13s. 4d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £15 11s. 3d.; industrial profits, £27 8s. 1d.

Results for years 1869-70-71.—Six discharged; all doing well.

ST. COLEMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS, BELVEDERE, QUEENSTOWN.—Certified September, 1870.

Inspected May 5th and August 15th, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, maintained by grant from the Treasury in 1872, boys 26, girls 33; total,	58
Ditto, under six years of age, not paid for,	2
Average number of externs who attend the National school,	530
Average number of voluntary inmates,	9

State of premises.—This school is well situate on a commanding site over Cork Harbour, at Queenstown. The buildings have lofty dormitories, good baths, with hot and cold water laid on, and other

appliances. There is a good garden at the rear, but no sufficient place in which the children can take active exercise. The want of a farm in connexion with this school is a great disadvantage, and the girls have no opportunity to learn dairy or farm husbandry. Large National schools, built on the premises, and taught by the Sisters, are attended by most of the children of the district, and are well managed.

Health and general condition.—The boys suffered from scrofula, but have improved in condition. The girls are very healthy; no serious disease; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the children during the year, who are stated to be obedient, well disposed, and attentive.

Educational state.—The children are taught by the Sisters in the National schools attached to the institution, in which about 500 externs are educated. The schools are well managed, and the District Inspector of National Schools reports that when he made his examination of the externs who attended this school, he likewise examined the children belonging to the Industrial School, and their answering was very satisfactory.

Staff.—The institution is managed by Sisters of Mercy (six Sisters), two assistants, and four servants, under the care of Mrs. Maria O'Neill, Lady Superintendent.

Total cost of establishment in 1872, £913 17s. 10d., of which £793 17s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £13 13s. 9d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £15 9s. 1d.; industrial loss, £11 10s. 7d.

One boy, discharged in 1871, returned to friends, and is reported to be doing well. During 1872 1 boy and 1 girl were transferred; 6 girls were discharged, of whom 3 returned to friends, 1 was placed in service, 1 emigrated, and 1 committed to a reformatory.

GLENBROOK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, MONKSTOWN,
CORK.—Certified 4th November, 1870.

No children have ever been received into this school.

THE LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
KINSALE.—Certified 19th November, 1869.

Inspected May 21st, 1872.

Average number of inmates in 1872, under order of detention,	
and paid for out of Treasury grant,	118
Ditto, net paid for, being under six years of age,	1
Voluntary inmates,	1

State of premises.—This school is well situated on the rising ground which commands the town of Kinsale. In the National schools attached to it the greater part of the female population of the town and neighbourhood are educated. There is some land attached to the institution, with farmyard, to teach the girls the management of a dairy, the rearing calves, pigs, and poultry. They learn the treatment of bees and other matters likely to make them useful farm servants.

Health and condition.—The health of the inmates has been very good during the year; no epidemic disease prevailed, and no deaths occurred in 1872.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the girls, always under the supervision of the Sisters, is reported to be excellent, and their

orderly and steady conduct, as well as the spirit of industry which prevails evince the success of their treatment.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of the National Board of Education; and their Inspector, in his report on the books of the school, states:—

"I examined the Kinsale Industrial School and have much pleasure in recording my unqualified approbation of the training and instruction of the pupils; the answering on the literary subjects was very satisfactory, and the general progress highly creditable to the ladies who conduct the school with so much ability and devotedness. The proficiency in needlework is remarkable considering the ages of the children, and in all respects the school is in a satisfactory state.

"(Signed), SAMUEL BROWN, LL.D., District Inspector."

Industrial training.—The manager has taken up the conduct of this school with ardour and judgment. The children are taught baking, washing, and the ironing of fine linen, as well as lacework, needlework, machinework, and other useful employments. Cottage cookery is also taught, so as to prepare the children to become, with additional training under competent instruction, good cooks and economical housekeepers. Farmyard husbandry, dairy management, and the feeding of pigs and poultry are also taught.

The main object which the managers have in view, the well-doing of the child after discharge, is promoted by the individual training of each, who is specially instructed in her various duties belonging to the household. She will thus be enabled to contribute to the comfort of her future home, and is rendered capable of earning her bread. A register of manual work is kept, which shows the duties through which each has to pass, and how she acquits herself of them.

In the register the employment in which the girls are engaged, and how each discharged her duty, is noted. As she goes through the full course of training, the managers can form a correct judgment of her progress. A card, showing the present employment of every girl, is hung up in the school.

All must learn plainwork, and sufficient dressmaking to enable each to cut out, fit, and make her own dresses and children's plain, ordinary clothing. Knitting, laundrywork, making bread in small and large quantities, housework and cooking are taught. Machinework, shoe-making, fancy work, farm and dairy work, care of poultry, &c., &c., are extras, and are confined to individuals for whom these industries will be useful in afterlife.

As soon as a girl has acquired proficiency in one branch of industry she is changed to another in order to extend her capacity for self-support, by fitting her for as many employments as possible. This prevents the industrial department from being as remunerative as it would otherwise be, if each girl were confined to the one branch in which she had become efficient.

I have entered fully into the circumstances of the management of this school because it is in some respects a model which I would wish other managers to follow.

An asylum, where young women of good character are prepared for service, is attached to the establishment, where girls who have completed their term may remain until suitable employment offers, and find a home when out of employment afterwards.

Staff.—Sisters of Mercy, having secular workmistresses under them, superintended by Mrs. Bridgeman.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer visited the school in May, 1872, and expressed themselves much pleased with the school.

Total cost of establishment in 1872, £2,182 18s. 1d., of which

£1,546 5s. 0d. was for ordinary maintenance and management; making the average cost per head of each inmate on ordinary charges, £18 1s. 10d. Industrial profits, £112 0s. 10d.

Results for three years.—One girl was placed out in service, one specially discharged, and three returned to friends. Two doing well and three unknown.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH TERRACE, CORK.

Certified 28th July, 1871; recertified 25th February, 1873, on the transfer of the boys to the new school, Marble Hill, Blackrock, Cork.

Inspected 6th May, 1873.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872, . . . 31

State of premises.—The temporary building which the children occupied on the South Terrace, Cork, was too confined and without land; they had, therefore, the disadvantages which must always belong to an industrial school in a town; for that reason the managers, at my urgent suggestion, fitted up the premises at Marble Hill, about two miles distant from the city, and expended a considerable sum, amounting to £1,100, in building a school-room, and an additional dormitory, workshops, lavatory, and bath-room, which they fitted up in the best manner with the various appliances required for the school.

Marble Hill, which was formerly a private residence, is well situated, on ten acres of land. Water has been brought to the establishment from the city main, and I am informed that it is proposed to have the institution supplied with gas also. In my report for 1873 I shall be in a position to enter fully into the circumstances of this school.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys in 1872 was satisfactory, no serious illness, no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys during 1872 is reported as being very satisfactory; no grave misconduct has been reported, and they show by their demeanour and appearance that they are cheery, happy, and well cared.

Educational state.—The teacher is well qualified. Good secular teaching, and a Scriptural education is given. The school is progressing.

Industrial training.—The boys are taught shoemaking and tailoring. They cut firewood and perform household duties; but when transferred to Marble Hill their sphere of instruction will be much extended.

Staff.—Mr. Thomas Alexander Collison, superintendent, has charge of the establishment, assisted by Mrs. Reilly, matron, and one servant.

Total cost of establishment in 1872, £689 12s. 6d., of which £573 19s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £18 10s. 3d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £19 8s. 9d.

Results.—One boy was sent to friends, another emigrated, and a third was specially discharged; all three reported to be doing well.

ST. FINBAR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, SUNDAYSWELL, CORK.

Certified 20th April, 1870; recertified 2nd December, 1872.

Inspected 20th May, 19th October, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872, 110

State of premises.—The children have been transferred to the large

building ultimately intended for an asylum on an undertaking by the managers that within two years the new school in which they are ultimately to be located will be completed and ready for their reception. The site for the new school has been purchased, and I understand that the building will be commenced immediately. The site is one of the best in Cork, most healthy, and in every way suitable.

A small field at the rear of the gaol adjoining should belong to this institution, as likewise the well from which an unfailing supply of water can always be obtained. It would be most ornamental to the grounds, and would supply the farmyard, which it is proposed to build, with an abundant supply of water for cattle and poultry.

Health and general condition.—The health and general condition of the children have been well maintained in 1872. The children have now acquired a healthy appearance; ophthalmia and scrofula have disappeared, and they look very happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report most favourably of the conduct of the inmates, who are treated with the greatest kindness by the Sisters, who are always with them. An excellent spirit prevails in the institution, and I am informed that even a slight fault is seldom committed.

Educational state.—The pupils whom I examined answered fairly, and I consider that the school is progressing.

Industrial training.—The children are always usefully employed; they manufacture a large quantity of hair nets for the shops, and are taught dressmaking, machinework, and needlework in its various branches. Some also have the care of the cows and poultry, make butter, and attend to the farmyard, so as to acquire a knowledge of country work.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer visited this school in May, 1872, and expressed themselves pleased with the institution.

Staff.—Mrs. Teresa Devoreux, and a staff of six Sisters, manage this institution, and watch over the children with earnestness and zeal.

Total cost of institution in 1872, £3,727 0s. 4d., of which £1,703 17s. 5d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £15 9s. 9d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £14 19s. 0d. Industrial profits, £127 6s. 4d.

Results.—Of the two discharged in 1871 who were not re-admitted, one is doing well, and the other is doubtful.

ST. NICHOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, CORK.—

Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected May 23rd, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention paid for out of Treasury grant,	67
Ditto, under six years of age,	1
Externs who attend the school,	48

State of premises.—During the year 1872 the buildings have been under alterations. A new dormitory has been built at a cost of £450, with water-closets adjoining. A lavatory and bath-room are still required, and workshops in which the boys can be instructed in trades; but a heavy debt of £619 12s. 8d. hangs over the institution and cripples the charity. It would be very desirable if that amount were collected, in order that the institution might be in the position

in which its large-hearted founder so anxiously desires that it should be placed.

Health and general condition.—The health and general condition of the boys much improved in 1872; one death occurred from measles, but the disease did not spread. The boys are well fed and clothed, and the generous diet which they receive is exhibited in their immunity from sickness; they have lost in a great measure the scrofulous taint belonging to children of their class, and when compared with the extern pupils of the National school, contrast favourably with the latter.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the inmates, and the discipline of the establishment are most favourably reported on by the manager, Dr. Webster. The boys appear greatly attached to their kind protector and guardian, who is constantly with them, individualizes their characters, and selects the future employment for which each is best suited. Some are being trained as school teachers, others as clerks in mercantile houses, or are educated as artisans.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. The schools are in connexion with the Board of National Education, and on the occasion of the visit of their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer in May, 1872, the boys were examined by the Head Inspector of the district, Mr. Sheehy, and their answering was very creditable. The District Inspector also reports favourably of his examination for results.

Industrial training.—The boys are as yet only instructed in shoemaking, tailoring, and sometimes carpentry, but when workshops are provided other trades will be taught. Dr. Webster has had much to struggle with, and has not met with the co-operation which his self-sacrificing devotion merits, but according as the industrial school system, which he was the first to introduce into Cork, becomes better understood the value of his labours will be appreciated. It is now proposed to erect workshops for various trades which should be taught, and I trust in my next report to show the progress which the committee has made in doing so. A new shoemaking machine has been procured, which will facilitate the labour of the boys, and although very expensive at first will ultimately be remunerative in consequence of the large quantity of work which it turns out.

Staff.—The principal teacher ranks in the second class of the National Board, and his assistant is of the third class; there is besides a lady superintendent and servants. Total cost for 1872, £1,659 15s. 11d., of which £1,184 4s. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges, £17 13s. 6d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £16 14s. 1d.; industrial profits, £92 16s.

Results.—One boy was sent to sea, and one died during 1872.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, CORK.—
Certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 8th May, 19th October, 1872.

Average number of boys under order of detention in 1872, . 89
Voluntary inmates (orphans maintained out of a separate fund), 46

State of premises.—I found the buildings in good repair and order, but the dormitories overcrowded—a wooden building also used as a dormitory was quite unfitted for the purpose, especially in winter, and it has been since disused. It has now been converted into a chapel, and one of the school rooms has been fitted up as dormitory in its place.

Many appliances are required, but as the present buildings are only temporary and a large sum already amounting to upwards of £5,000 has been expended on a proposed new school, I have tolerated arrangements which I would otherwise require to be improved.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred amongst the inmates during 1872, both from scrofula in its different phases, viz.—tubercular peritonitis and consumption. Some of the inmates when I made my inspection were suffering under other scrofulous affections and ophthalmia. It is however satisfactory to add that although small-pox raged throughout the city of Cork during the year only two of the inmates of this institution were attacked by the disease, and then only in a mild form; both recovered.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the boys in 1872, but some cases of absconding occurred.

Educational State.—The classes which I examined with Mr. Sheehy, the Head Inspector of National schools of the Southern District, answered very satisfactorily. The pupils showed proficiency in reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic.

Industrial training.—The only trades taught during 1872 were tailoring and shoemaking, and as no land was then attached to the institution the boys were not sufficiently trained to industry, which should be the main object of an industrial school. Since my inspection a bake-house has been built on the school premises, and good bread is now made both for this establishment and the Industrial School at Sunday's Well. Land also has been obtained on which the boys will be industriously employed.

Staff.—I have repeatedly stated that I do not consider the staff of this institution sufficient; when the new building is completed arrangements must be made to have the school properly officered.

At present a Chaplain and three brothers manage the school, including the voluntary inmates. They are assisted by a paid literary teacher, a shoemaker, tailor, and music master.

Total cost of industrial school in 1872, £5,192 1s. 7d., of which £1,512 14s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £16 19s. 11d. per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss, £16 17s. 4d. Industrial profits, £18 5s. 11d.

Results.—The three boys discharged in 1871 are reported to be doing well.

TRAINING HOME FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.—

Certified 25th October, 1870.

Re-certified 24th March, 1871.

Inspected May 23rd and August 14th, 1872.

Average number under order of detention,	84
Voluntary inmates,	2

State of premises.—During 1872 the new buildings were completed; they consist of a lofty, well-lighted school-room, sixty feet in length, a dormitory capable of holding 30 beds, two large class-rooms, with laundry, parlour, kitchen, offices, and the various necessary appliances. There is a large yard at the rear, but I regret that the institution has not been removed outside the city, as nothing tends so completely to the successful results of an industrial school as active employment of the inmates in the open air on the farm or in the garden.

Besides the knowledge of country work, the management of a dairy, the milking of cows, the making of butter, and the other occupations to which the girls could be trained if in the country, would open a wider sphere for their employment on discharge.

Health and general condition.—The healthy appearance of the children on all my visits during the year satisfy me that they are well cared, and the favourable testimony of the numerous visitors* to the institution, including a committee of the Corporation of Cork, show that the public are pleased with their appearance and demeanour. They look well and happy. One death occurred in the school during the year from fever.

Educational state.—The girls are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history. They are taught vocal music by note, and sing with taste.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is taught. The girls cut out and make their dresses; they make up fine linen in the laundry; they cook, and do the housework of the establishment. The elder girls also have charge of a certain number of their schoolfellows, whom they wash, comb, dress, and care.

Staff.—A sufficient staff under the care of Miss Elizabeth Woodroffe, the lady superintendent, and other ladies have charge of and reside in the school. These ladies not only give their time gratuitously to the management of the institution, but they likewise pay £26 a year each for their table; other members of the staff receive some remuneration for their services, but all are devoted to the work, and appear to feel it a labour of love.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer, on their visit to this school also in May, 1872, expressed their warm approval of the institution.

Total cost of the institution in 1872, £1,895 11s. 9d., of which £1,435 16s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £17 1s. 10d. per head; net cost per head, including profit on industrial department, £18 12s. 3d.

Results.—Two children were placed in service in 1872, and one died.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 9th July, 1870.

Inspected 15th April and July 18th, 1872.

Average number of inmates in 1872, 336

State of premises.—The projected buildings have so far advanced that large portions of them have been already utilized as schools, dormitories, refectories, kitchen, bakery stores, &c., &c.

Health and general condition.—Notwithstanding the prevalence of

* The following is the report, amongst many, of Sir William Stawell, Chief Justice of Victoria, Australia, entered in the Visitors' Book of the school:—"I have visited this institution, and inspected the rooms. I have been very much pleased with the order of them exhibited throughout, in all the details, but I have been especially struck with the joyous, natural, and cheerful looks of the children. This to me is evident indication of their being in health, and happy, and of their being so treated as to keep alive a feeling of 'home.'"

"WILLIAM F. STAWELL,
"Chief Justice of Victoria, Australia."

"I entirely agree with the above remarks.—RICHARD GRIFFITH."

small-pox in Dublin and the neighbouring village of Artane, the health of the institution continues excellent. A deep well has been sunk at great expense, and an unfailing supply of pure but hard water has thus been secured. The Vartry water is now within one statute mile of the institution, and I have been assured that no effort will be left untried to induce the city authorities to co-operate with the Commissioners of the Clontarf Township to obtain an unlimited supply of the soft and pure water which the Vartry affords. Nine of the inmates died during 1872. Four of consumption and other scrofulous affections, one of disease of the brain, two of small-pox, one of heart disease, and one of diffuse inflammation.

Educational state.—The progress of the children under the direction of twelve well qualified teachers and fourteen monitors is satisfactory. Already a large class of the boys has acquired a proficiency in vocal and instrumental music, drawing, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography.

Industrial training.—Sixteen skilled tradesmen are permanently engaged in the training of the children. The trades in operation in 1872 were those of house and farm carpentry, painting, masonry, and brick-laying, stonemasonry, horseshoeing, smith's work and forging, coopering, gasfitting, baking, harnessmaking, tailoring and shoemaking by hand and by machinery, gardening and farming. Preparations are being made for the introduction of other trades in 1873.

Besides the boys engaged at trades, many are employed on the farm, and as builders' labourers, quarrying stones, and in various other works.

A small class of carefully selected boys are being trained as clerks, and assist in keeping the books, and controlling the various trade departments of the institution.

If the progress made by this school since its foundation in 1870 be persevered in for five years more, it will rival in its arrangements any institution with which I am acquainted.

Conduct and discipline.—A kind and firm treatment has produced good results. The conduct and demeanour of the boys afford the best evidence of the satisfactory discipline which prevails.

The total expenditure in 1872 was £10,227 17s. 7d., of which £2,833 was sunk in buildings. Average cost per head on ordinary charges £21 14s. 2d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £21 6s. 8d.; industrial profits, £225 17s. 1d.

It is estimated by the managers that the income to be derived from the labour of the boys will be considerably augmented during the ensuing year. The farm produce is excellent, but the outlay incurred on drainage and other works cannot be reproductive for some time. There are at present fifty-six acres of prime land held in fee, and I am informed that arrangements are being made to secure more land in the spring of 1873, through the friendly co-operation of an adjoining proprietor.

Staff.—The staff consists of the manager, Rev. Mr. Hooper, a chaplain and twelve brother assistants, five outdoor assistants, sixteen skilled tradesmen, and foremen of trades.

It is impossible to overrate the untiring zeal of Mr. Hooper, the manager, who devotes all his energies to the development of this work.

Results.—Two of the inmates were sent to their friends in America in 1871, and nothing further is known about them.

BOOTHSTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th November, 1870.

Inspected 18th August, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention paid for out of Treasury grant,	110
Do. under six years of age,	3
Voluntary inmate,	1
Average number of externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	74

State of premises.—During 1872 the spacious new school-rooms and dormitories have been completed at a cost of £1,548 and are well suited for the purpose, have suitable appliances, baths, and lavatories; a dairy has also been fitted up, and it is contemplated to have a proper laundry built. Some land has also been lately procured without which the institution must have languished.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children during the year has been satisfactory; they are well cared, cheery, and happy; no serious disease prevailed amongst them; no death.

Educational state.—The well managed National schools attached to this institution are attended by the great majority of the children of the neighbourhood. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing, and singing (Hullah's method), are taught. The District Inspector of the National Board reports that the children show a fair proficiency. The method of reading, the tone, order, discipline, and cleanliness in the school is satisfactory, and the stock of school requisites sufficient; altogether I have reason to be satisfied with the scholastic teaching in the school.

Industrial training.—Needlework, machinework, housework, cooking, and washing, and dairy management are taught.

Staff.—A staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the school assisted by paid officers.

Total cost of institution in 1872, £3,144 14s. 11d., of which £1,463 8s. 5d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £13 6s. 0d. per head; net cost per head £13 11s. 0d.; industrial profits £105 18s. 4d.

Results.—Of the three girls discharged in 1871 one has since died, one is doing well, and one is unknown.

CLONDAKIN, COUNTY DUBLIN, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC
BOYS UNDER NINE YEARS OF AGE.—Certified 26th March, 1872.

Inspected 7th April and 2nd May, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	74
Do. under six years of age,	1
Do. externs who attend the school,	110

State of premises.—The fine Gothic building in which the Sisters reside, and which contains the large National schools in which the boys are educated with the children of the district, is well placed on a neatly laid-out lawn with some land attached.

It was proposed to build a wing in keeping with the buildings, with every appliance for the residence and treatment of the boys, and in the meantime large wooden buildings were erected for dormitory, play-

room, lavatory, and bath-room in which the boys were temporarily placed. Plans for the erection of the permanent buildings were drawn and approved, but they would cost between £2,000 and £3,000, and a difficulty is felt to obtain the amount on loan required for their erection. I cannot, however, permit the children to continue in temporary buildings, and the managers must resign the certificate of the school, which is much to be regretted, as in many points of view the school promised to be very successful.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during 1872 from consumption and pneumonia; some of the children also suffered from scrofula in its different types, and some cases of ophthalmia.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report most favourably of the conduct of the boys under their charge; they are obedient and anxious to learn.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. The District Inspector in charge of schools under the National Board (W. O. B. Newell, esq.) reports of the industrial school pupils:—"The industrial pupils have made very considerable progress indeed; the dexterity that such young children have acquired in sewing, knitting, crochet, &c., is really marvellous."

Industrial training.—The work of such young boys is of course very trifling, they knit stockings, sew, string beads, and do light work, the main object in view being to train the boys to industrious habits. This entailed a loss of £6 12s.

Staff.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mulcahy and nine paid assistants.

Total cost of the establishment in 1872, £3,148 12s. 5d., of which £2,934 12s. 5d. was for ordinary maintenance and management. As the institution was not one year in existence, I cannot estimate the cost per head of the inmates.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LAKELEADS, SANDYMOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Certified 25th February, 1869.

Inspected June 28th, 1872.

Average number of inmates in 1872,	58
Voluntary do.,	2

State of premises.—I found the premises all in sound order and repair; a new wing has been completed during the year, which gives ample accommodation for the inmates; but some appliances, including baths, are still required.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred amongst the children during the year, one from consumption and one from fever; and I cannot consider the sanitary condition of the children satisfactory so long as the institution is deficient in suitable hot and cold baths.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the conduct of the majority of the girls during the year was satisfactory.

Educational state.—A qualified teacher under the Board of National Education, who ranks first of third in class has charge of the scholastic teaching. The children are instructed daily in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and other elementary branches of knowledge.

Industrial training.—Needlework, dressmaking, plain and fancy work,

housework, laundrywork, and cooking are taught. The children make all articles of dress for their own use.

Staff.—The school adjoins the convent of the Carmelite Sisters, who employ a matron, teacher, and workmistress to instruct the girls, bring them to walk, and have a general care over them. A lay Sister sleeps in the dormitory with the girls, and is constantly with them.

Total cost of establishment in 1872, £1,705 15s. 7d., of which £1,158 15s. 9d. were for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £19 19s. 7d.; net cost per head including profit and loss on industrial department £19 15s. 0d. Industrial profits £160 3s. 8d.

Results.—1869–70–71.—Three girls were placed in service, and are all giving satisfaction to their employers; of the other 5 discharged, 1 is doing well, 3 have relapsed, and 1 is unknown. The managers state that “they cannot supply the demand made daily to engage the children either as servants or apprentices.”

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 5th May, 1871.

Average number of pupils under order of detention in 1872, 32
Ditto, under six years of age, 1

State of premises.—This school, which owes its existence to the Earl of Meath and the other benevolent persons by whom it was founded, is well placed for health over the sea at Blackrock, near Dublin; but has no land, without which an industrial school must labour under great difficulties. De Meiz, Recorder Hill, and all the founders of the system point out the necessity for land to be attached to institutions of this class, so that cultivation of land should form a leading object to be kept in view, “in order,” to use the words of Recorder Hill, “that much of each day be spent by the pupil in the garden or the field to his great improvement in body, mind, and spirit.”

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys in 1872 has been very satisfactory; no case of illness is reported; no death. The scrupulous cleanliness and order in the dormitories, the attention paid to ventilation of the apartments, and the suitable clothing of the boys and their diet, tend to obtain this desirable object.

Both the Honorary Secretaries being medical men effectually maintain the sanitary state of the institution; and during the summer months the boys frequently bathe in the sea.

Educational state.—A sufficient primary education is given to the boys who are instructed by Mr. Wilson, and undergo regular examination by the Examiner of the Church Education Society. He reports that the answering of the boys was satisfactory. They are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

The boys are well instructed in vocal music, and sing in good time together.

Hullah's system is taught.

Industrial training.—At present the only industries carried on in this school are tailoring, shoemaking, laundry, and housework. The shoes used by kindred institutions in Dublin and Bray are made in this school by the boys. Their work is well done, and some private persons also employ them. When additional accommodation is provided I have no doubt that other trades will be introduced.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the boys is reported

to have been very good in 1872; they have been obedient, respectful, and well subject to discipline. Their cheery and bright appearance shows that the discipline though firm is kind and gentle.

Staff.—The conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the master and matron, and that of all officials connected with the institution, has been in all respects most satisfactory in 1872.

Total cost of school in 1872, £663 17s. 3d., of which £583 2s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost of each inmate on ordinary charges during the year, £18 4s. 5d.; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £20 17s. 2d.; industrial loss, £3 13s. 9d.

Results.—This institution has been too recently established for results to be expected; but the committee devote much time and trouble to its management. One boy who absconded in 1871 was refused re-admission, and, being convicted of crime some time afterwards, was sent to a reformatory.

MERRION, COUNTY DUBLIN, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 10th June, 1872.

Inspected 17th July, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872, 34

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,
under six years of age, 2

State of premises.—This fine building is situate on a farm of thirty-five acres of land close to the sea, on the Kingstown Railway, three miles from Dublin, and is connected with a large asylum for the blind.

Immediately on receipt of their certificate the managers commenced to build a new wing for the accommodation of the industrial school children, and they made other arrangements to render the school as complete as possible in every respect. I look forward to it being a model, as neither trouble nor expense is spared to train the girls to skilled labour with suitable appliances.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children during the year was satisfactory, some, on admittance, were sadly afflicted with scrofula, but with a generous diet and proper treatment it has in a great measure disappeared. No epidemic prevailed in this school during the year, but one child seven years of age, admitted on the 20th June, 1872, died on the 6th August following of heart disease.

Conduct and discipline.—Some children very depraved, sent under the 134th section of the Act by the Dublin magistrates to the school, gave much trouble; two were discharged by order of the Chief Secretary, and four were transferred to the Monaghan school. The others gradually adopted the tone which prevailed, and at present all are good, industrious, and happy.

Educational state.—The great majority of the children on admission were very ignorant, but by constant care and attention they have advanced rapidly, and are now making considerable progress. I consider this branch satisfactory.

Industrial training.—The girls are thoroughly instructed in needle-work in all its branches. They cut out and make their own dresses, and are trained effectively as household servants. They wash well and cook.

Some likewise are instructed in farmyard and dairy management, milk cows, and make excellent butter.

Staff.—Mrs. Telford, with a large staff of Sisters of Charity, manage the school. They are always with the children, never leaving them for a moment, and on this the great success of the school depends.

Total cost of the school for the six months during which it was in operation in 1872 was £745 2s. 11d., of which £625 2s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management.

No profit or loss is reported on the industrial departments.

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS,
DUBLIN.—Certified 24th July, 1869.

Average daily number of inmates under order of detention in 1872, 53.

State of premises.—The building has been much improved in 1872. The new railing has been completed on the outside; two windows have been opened in the school-room, which have added to the ventilation and light, and otherwise improved the apartments. My suggestions in my report for 1871 have been carried out as far as possible.

It is proposed to improve the laundry and to erect an ironing-room and drying-room, both of which are much required to develop an important branch of the school, as large sums for laundry work could be obtained if private washing were received.

The institution can accommodate fifty-six children. It has two large well-ventilated dormitories besides laundry and workroom, but as has been observed in former reports the premises are too confined, and the playground limited. The girls take exercise in Stephen's-green, which is not far distant.

Health and general condition.—Some slight cases of scarlatina and one of small-pox occurred, and one child seven years of age died of disease of the spleen, but the girls were generally healthy.

Educational state.—Good secular teaching and Scriptural instruction is given to the girls, who are also taught vocal music. They are taught reading, writing, dictation, spelling, and arithmetic under a qualified teacher.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in needlework; they cut out and make their own dresses, are taught the use of the sewing-machine, and knit stockings. They work in the laundry, and some of the girls make up fine linen nicely; they are likewise employed in housework and to cook, so as to become useful household servants. The very young children are specially placed under the charge of their elder companions; they wash, comb, and dress them, so as to become qualified for the situations of nursery maids in private families.

Staff.—This school is in charge of a matron who superintends the entire establishment, and is assisted by a qualified school teacher, a work-mistress, a laundress, and a kitchen-matron. A committee of managers, with the Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Ball and the Rev. David Stuart, superintend the working of the institution. The committee are constant in their attendance. Mrs. Ball is always on the spot, and personally looks after all the details of management. The Rev. David Stuart is Protestant Chaplain of Mountjoy Convict Depot, and has many important clerical duties, yet he finds time to attend to the working of this institution also.

Total cost of the institution in 1872, £1,006 15s. 2d., of which £958 15s. 2d. was for ordinary maintenance and management; making the average cost of each inmate on ordinary charges, £18 1s. 9d.; net cost per head, £18 3s. 9d. Profits on industrial department, £42 16s. 8d.

Results, 1869-70-71.—Two discharged in 1871, one "doubtful," and one unknown.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LOUGHREA.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 24th October, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in	
1872,	109
Voluntary inmates,	30
Externs who attend the school,	240

State of premises.—This school is built in the town of Loughrea, on 18 acres of good land, with large National schools attached, which are attended by the children of the districts, who freely mix with the industrial school children in the classes.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates of this school in 1872 has been generally good; no serious illness prevailed, and no death occurred during the year. The sewerage of the school and the entire town is notoriously defective, but as yet this school has escaped disease therefrom.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to be very satisfactory, punishments few, and promotions to the class of honour is the greatest reward to which the girls aspire; they are well cared, kindly treated, and appear happy.

Educational state.—The children attend the National school on the premises; mix freely with the extern children in the classes, and are fairly up to the programme. They write from dictation, and are well instructed in singing; a drawing-class is formed of some who show a taste for the art. There are three large school-rooms and two class-rooms in the schools.

Industrial training.—Very satisfactory. The girls are instructed in needlework of every description, machine-work, dressmaking, and lace-making; they work in the laundry, the farmyard, and dairy; they cook, and are taught the duties of household servants. They gild on glass and furniture, and do some nice work.

The voluntary inmates had formerly been extern pupils of the National schools, but having lost their parents, and becoming destitute, were admitted free into the institution, and are supported out of private resources and the sale of work. Having belonged to the reputable classes of the district, their association with the industrial school children, and wearing their uniform, tends to raise the latter in the eyes of the people.

The defect of the institution is, that the school is overcrowded.

The *Staff* consists of five Sisters of Mercy, under the care of Mrs. Smyth, lady superintendent.

Total cost of the school in 1872, £1,809 12s. 6d., of which £1,507 17s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £13 16s. 8d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £13 2s. 7d. Industrial profits, £192 8s. 8d.

Results.—The institution is yet of too recent foundation for definite results to be obtained.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified
15th July, 1872.

Inspected 7th September, 1873.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	24
Number under six years of age, not paid for out of Treasury veto,	1
Average number of voluntary inmates,	2

State of premises.—This school is situated in one of the poorest districts in Ireland, and backward in every respect. The buildings are well placed, standing on eight acres of land on a rising ground, at the entrance of the town of Clifden. The buildings were in good repair when I visited; some appliances, including a large kitchen range, baths, lavatories, &c., had been ordered but were not as yet put up. Since my visit I am informed that they have been completed.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children was very good during the year; no serious illness or death occurred.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to be very satisfactory.

Industrial training.—This consists of plain needlework, knitting, dressmaking, milking cows, rearing calves, farm and housework, &c. When the new drying-room with appliances are completed, the children will be in a position to make up fine linen. Each child has a particular charge assigned to her, and when proficient in it, she is changed to another. I am informed that the girls of ten years and upwards, go freely into the town to take and give orders, transact business, make bargains, change small cheques, &c. The manager says—"The grown persons previously employed for this purpose and changed in order to give the children this advantage, were not more steady nor did they do business as satisfactorily as these little ones do."

Educational state.—The children are taught reading, writing, dictation, geography, history, arithmetic, and the making up of accounts.

The total cost of the institution since it was certified in July, was £389 11s. of which £237 11s. was for ordinary maintenance and management. It is of too recent foundation for any results to be expected.

GORT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS AND GIRLS.—
Certified September, 1871.

Inspected 2nd September, 1873.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	
boys 36, girls 8; total,	44
Returns who attend the National schools on the premises,	808

State of premises.—When this school was certified the managers expended a considerable sum of money on buildings, but, notwithstanding an arrangement to the contrary, some of the appliances necessary for every establishment of the kind, baths with hot water laid on, proper lavatories, and proper sewerage arrangements were omitted, and on a subsequent inspection I found that the institution was still wanting in those requirements.

The returns forwarded by the managers to my office show that the expenditure of the establishment amounted to £1,838 in 1872,

and the receipts were £431 10s. from the Treasury grant, and £97 1s. from all other sources, making altogether a sum of £518 11s. received from the public towards the repayment of £1,838, stated to have been expended. A very heavy debt therefore appears to have been due to the managers at the close of the year; but institutions of this kind, if they are to succeed, must always be largely supplemented by local aid, and unless the inhabitants of the district will provide funds to obtain these necessary appliances the school must be closed.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred during the year, but the children suffered from skin diseases.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching of the children is well attended to; they mix in the classes of the National school, and profited by the instruction which they receive.

Industrial training.—At first a master tailor and shoemaker were engaged to instruct the boys. A knitting-machine and sewing-machines were purchased. Some of the boys also worked in the garden under a skilled gardener; but the services of the tailor and shoemaker have since been discontinued, and I do not consider that the industrial training of the boys is sufficient.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report very favourably of the conduct of the boys, which is stated to be excellent.

Staff.—Besides the Sisters who manage the school the staff consisted in 1872 of four paid officers, besides the gardener, tailor, and shoemaker.

General observations.—This school is much overcrowded, and has latterly fallen off in many respects.

The total cost of the institution in 1872 was £1,838, of which £1,171 was for ordinary charges. The profits from the industrial department was £32 10s.; average cost of each child, on ordinary charges, £26 12s. 3d., net cost per head £37 7s. 10d.

No child has been placed on licence from this school.

OUCHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CONNEMARA, COUNTY GALWAY.

As this school was not certified in 1873 it does not come within the scope of this report, and is mentioned here in order that magistrates may be aware of its existence.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY.—

Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 3rd September, 1872.

Average number of inmates in 1872,	108
Voluntary inmates,	3
Externs attending the National schools on the premises,	411

State of premises.—All in good order. Some improvements in the buildings were made during the year, but I found the institution much too crowded.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness, no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the conduct of the girls has been very good during the year.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. The schools are placed under the Board of National Education, and their inspector reports favourably of the progress of the school. The industrial school pupils are scattered through the five class-rooms of these large schools, where they freely mix with the externs. Some are paid monitors. Vocal music (Hullah's system) and drawing are taught.

Staff.—This school is managed by a large staff of Sisters of Mercy with some assistants.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches—dressmaking, lacework, and machine work—straw-bonnet making, shoemaking, and closing are taught. The children do nice work, and they are likewise instructed in the duties of household servants, and some are being trained to be teachers under the Board of National Education.

Total cost of institution in 1872, £1,561 12s. 11d., of which £1,371 12s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £12 14s. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £14 5s. 8d. Industrial profits, £18 19s.

Results, 1869-70-71.—One girl was placed in service during 1871, and one emigrated; both doing well.

SALTHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.—
Certified 16th September, 1871.

Inspected 3rd September, 1872.

State of premises.—During 1872 very little was done towards the advancement of this school. Some legal difficulties having prevented the land from being handed over to the committee, the institution did not progress.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness occurred in 1872; no death.

Educational state.—I did not consider the school instruction sufficient; however latterly there has been an improvement on this head.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and printing are taught. Two small printing presses, with the necessary type, have been purchased, and four boys employed on them do good work; they print for the shops, and after a few months' training were competent to print a report on the school, which is a satisfactory proof of their proficiency.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the boys during the year.

Staff.—The staff, which in 1872 consisted of three Brothers, was quite insufficient, and it is now proposed to appoint a sufficient staff of laymen in their place. To work this institution properly there should be a well qualified director at its head. There is a very efficient committee who will, I have no doubt, take steps to put this institution on a proper footing.

Total cost in 1872, £1,489 4s. 10d., of which £1,051 5s. 5d. were for ordinary maintenance and management; industrial profits, £21 1s. 10d.; cost per head on ordinary charges, £17 0s. 5d.; net cost, £17 8s. 1d.

Results.—The institution has been too lately established for results to be expected.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS AND GIRLS,
KILLARNEY.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 12th April, 23rd June, 3rd August, 1872.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1872 :—

Boys,	:	:	:	4	} 36.
Girls,	:	:	:	32	

State of premises.—This school, established by the munificence of the present Countess of Kenmare, and supported at her sole cost before the Industrial Schools Act was extended to Ireland, having become too confined for the number of children sent to it by the magistrates—a large building is now being erected on a site just outside the town of Killarney, to which, when completed, the girls will be removed. The certificate was in August, 1872, extended for the reception of a limited number of young boys, who are now received into the school.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred in the school. The children are well cared, their health is very good, and they appear very happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the inmates has been very satisfactory during the year. Good order and discipline are well maintained by kindness and motherly care. The children are industrious, obedient, and very happy.

Educational state.—Scholastic instruction is imparted on the National school system, by the Sisters, who teach a National school for the children of the inhabitants of the town of Killarney. The girls whom I examined answered creditably, and I consider the school is progressing.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, machinework, plain and fancy work, are taught; fine lace is made in the school, and the girls wash and make up fine linen well. In this establishment the washing for the entire establishment of the Earl of Kenmare at Killarney House is carried on. The children likewise cook, bake bread, milk cows, and make butter. When the new school is occupied, the managers will have more extended appliances for their work.

Staff.—The institution is managed by a staff of Sisters of Mercy superintended by Mrs. D. S. Cotter under the fostering care of Lord and Lady Kenmare and the other managers of the institution.

Total cost in 1872, £835 7s. 10d., of which £716 6s. 0d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £18 17s. 11d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £19 10s. 10d. Industrial profits, £63 14s.

Results, 1869-70-71.—Four girls were provided with good situations during the year, and two emigrated; of these, five are reported to be doing well, and one is unknown, not having written.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.—

Certified, 25th March, 1871.

Inspected, 24th June, 4th August, 1872.

Average number of inmates in 1872, 82.

State of premises.—I found the buildings always in good order and sound repair, but overcrowded. The school is well situated just outside

the town of Tralee; and the grounds occupy 7A. 3a. 5r., but there is insufficient land to occupy the large number of boys in the school. One field only can be tilled, and on it are grown some good vegetables; the other requires draining, which has not been done. There is no farmyard belonging to the institution, and trades are not sufficiently attended to.

Health and general condition.—I am not satisfied with the condition of this school; it is wanting in warm baths; the lavatory accommodation is imperfect, and the school is overcrowded. One boy died of hydrocephalus in April; in March another boy was attacked with scarlatina, and as there was not a suitable infirmary in the institution he was sent to the fever hospital. On the four following days eight other boys were stricken with the disease, but proper precautions having been then taken, the disease did not spread. The medical officer appears to have carefully treated these cases. He remarks in his journal that the boys suffered very much from sore eyes, owing to imperfect night ventilation. Since then ventilation in the roof has been substituted for ventilation by open windows, previously used, which has rendered the school healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys was satisfactory, no case of serious misconduct having occurred during the year.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching is fairly conducted, and the progress satisfactory.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, baking, and gardening are taught. The boys cultivate the field behind the house, and some fine vegetables are grown in it; but the land is quite insufficient to give employment for the number of boys in the school. More trades should be taught; a farmyard built; and unless sufficient industrial employment be supplied the number of boys in this school must be diminished accordingly.

Staff.—The school is managed by four Christian Brothers; three qualified to be school teachers, one lay brother, and five paid instructors.

Total cost of institution in 1872, £2,607 17s. 10d., of which £1,907 17s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £23 5s. 4d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £21 18s. 8d. Industrial profits, £109 2s. 10d.

KERRY HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, TRALEE.

Certified 27th July, 1872.

Average number of inmates during 1872, 11

This school is held in a large house in the town of Tralee, with garden at the rear. It has a bath and other appliances; a wooden building which measures 35 feet by 20 feet, and 10 feet high, has been erected for a schoolroom, in which the boys belonging to the Protestant parish church are taught. It is intended that they should mix with the boys in the industrial school during school hours. The school is sufficient to accommodate twenty-six boys, but is of too recent establishment yet to report fully on it.

Total expenditure since foundation £440, of which £110 was for ordinary charges.

CHURCH OF IRELAND TRAINING HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, TRALEE.

As this school was not certified during 1873, it is merely mentioned here in order that magistrates may be aware of its existence.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TRALEE.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 13th April, 1873.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872, 71

Voluntary inmates, 9

Extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises, 105

State of premises.—This school has a farm of twenty-six acres of land attached to it, but, no farmyard, and the children have therefore not sufficient opportunity to benefit by the land attached to the premises. I have urged the managers to provide this necessary means of instructing the children, but hitherto without success. They complain of want of funds to erect the necessary farm buildings.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school of a child eight years of age, from consumption, in August, 1872, but no epidemic prevailed, and the children were generally healthful.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that no serious offence was committed during the year. The children are very good, happy, and industrious. They show the great care and attention bestowed on them.

Educational state.—The Inspector of National schools reports that on his examination he found the general proficiency of the children to be very satisfactory. The school is progressing favourably. The children sing the National Anthem and other pieces of music remarkably well. Hullah's system is taught on three days of the week.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches—lace-making, machine work, and dressmaking are well taught. The children cut out and make all their own dresses; they cook and bake excellent bread; they wash and are taught to make up fine linen. Some understand the milking of cows and the making of butter, and others are being trained to be schoolmistresses under the National Board, and are instructed in drawing and the higher branches of knowledge.

Staff.—This school is managed by Sisters of Mercy, under the charge of Mrs. O'Reardon.

Total cost of the institution in 1872, £1,005 5s. 3d., of which £938 5s. 3d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £13 4s. 3d. Net cost per head, £13 3s. 6d. Industrial profits, £9 12s. 6d.

Results.—The results for '69, '70, and '71: three girls have been discharged, they are all doing well.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

As this school was not certified during the year 1873, it does not come within the scope of this report, but it is named here for reasons already given respecting other schools similarly circumstanced. The school is situate within the bounds of the city of Kilkenny, and is distant not

more than five or six minutes' walk from the principal streets. The grounds are supplied with water from the city main, and are well planted with fine trees.

A large sum has been expended on the buildings, and it promises to be very successful.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS,
PARSONSTOWN.—Certified 5th July, 1870.

Inspected 26th April, 1873.

Average daily number under order of detention, paid for out of Treasury grant,			
Ditto,	ditto,	under six years of age,	49
Voluntary inmates,			3
			16

A large number of externs attend the National schools on the premises.

State of premises.—This school is situated at the entrance to the town of Parsonstown, on a lawn of an acre and a half of land, with a field of two acres opposite. It has National schools on the premises, which are attended by a large number of the children from the town. An additional dormitory and a workroom were built during the year at a cost of £457.

Health and general condition.—The girls were attacked with scarlatina and measles, but all recovered, and no death occurred in the school. The young boys escaped the infection of scarlatina and measles, but were attacked with ophthalmia, which however has passed away.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the children under her charge was, with one exception, very satisfactory. A good tone prevails in the school, and the faults are merely those of children. The boys are good and obedient.

Educational state.—The girls are instructed in the primary branches of knowledge taught in the National schools on the premises. Some are being trained as school teachers. Reading, writing, grammar, dictation, and geography are taught; vocal music and drawing to those who exhibit superior qualifications. Two of the voluntary inmates have already received certificates as teachers of drawing under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington; and others of the children are making great efforts to emulate them. At the results examination in December, 1872, all the industrial school pupils passed with credit in their respective classes. Two are paid monitresses in the school.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, machine-work, dressmaking, and lacework are taught. The girls understand the management of pigs, poultry, the dairy, kitchen, bake-house, and laundry. The boys keep portions of the pleasure-grounds, knit, make nets, plait straw and table mats; some learn a little shoemaking, but, being very young (under nine years of age), are principally occupied in the school, the main object being to instil industrious habits; and some of those who have been removed to other schools, on attaining the age of nine years, give great satisfaction.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Beckett has a large staff of twenty-six Sisters, who teach in the different National schools belonging to the institution, and care the inmates. There are besides three paid matrons, one of whom has special care of the boys, and never leaves them, the other two attend the female children. A dressmaker is also employed.

Total cost for 1872, £1,153 19s. 10d., of which £673 2s. 11d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £13 14s. 9d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £13 8s. 5d. Industrial profit, £38 14s. 3d.

Results.—In 1871 two girls were discharged, but nothing is known of their present conduct.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. GEORGE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.—Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 20th October, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	45
Voluntary inmates,	7

State of premises.—The new buildings have not yet been completed, and this school cannot be in a satisfactory state until the children are removed into it, which it is hoped will be in the course of the ensuing year.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in 1872 from jaundice, but the sanitary condition of the school was otherwise good. The girls look healthy, are well fed, and well clothed.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report very favourably of the conduct of the children. A good tone and spirit appear to prevail.

Educational state.—Improving. The children who were examined answered satisfactorily, and I look forward to further progress.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, machinework, laundrywork, cooking, and baking are taught. The girls milk cows and make butter.

Staff.—Mrs. Lawson and six Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage this institution. She for many years managed the Dalbeth Reformatory, Glasgow, with success.

Total cost of the institution in 1872, £794 18s. 3d., of which £745 15s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £16 11s. 5d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17. Industrial profits, £16 1s. 8d.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LIMERICK.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 20th October, 1872.

Average daily number under order of detention, paid for out of Treasury grant, in 1872,	97
Average daily number not paid for, being under six years of age,	1
Average voluntary inmates,	58
Do. externs, who attend the National schools on the premises,	14

State of Premises.—This well-managed institution has been extended during the past year. The playground has been enlarged, and some out-offices built; the laundry has also been improved. The interior arrangements of this establishment are very satisfactory. The dormitories are well ventilated, and each bed is separated by a curtain. The schoolroom

and workroom are furnished with every appliance for the improvement of the children.

Health and general condition.—The health and general condition of the children has been very good during the year. They are well fed, well clothed, and well cared, and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory. The happy, cheerful appearance of the children evince the great care bestowed on them. No death.

Educational state.—In no school in Ireland is more attention paid to the scholastic instruction of the children than here, and I look on it as a model in this department. The school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the Inspector reports most favourably the intelligence, gentle, modest, and cheerful demeanour of the children, their ready obedience and the neatness of their dress and persons. Vocal music is taught, and the children sing in harmony together. Those in training to be National teachers play the harmonium, and conduct the classes through their exercises. Drawing is also taught, and some of the industrial school children are paid monitorships under the National Board, and when trained will be classed and appointed to the management of a school, by which they will earn a competency.

Industrial training.—The children are taught needlework, dress-making, and shirt-making; they cut out and make their own dresses; they can use the sewing-machine with skill, and they work Irish *guipure* and other laces. They milk cows and make excellent butter, wash and make up fine linen nicely, cook, bake bread, and are taught household duties.

Staff.—A large staff of Sisters of Mercy, under the charge of Mrs. Macnamara, have charge of the school.

Total expenditure in 1872, £1,610 9s. 3d., of which £1,516 9s. 3d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £15 12s. 8d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £15 19s. 5d. Net profits in 1872, £61 4s. 4d.

Their Excellencies Earl and Countess Spencer visited the school in May, 1873, and warmly expressed their gratification with all they saw.

Results, 1869-70-71.—Four discharged, three doing well, and one unknown.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEWTOWNFORBES.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 25th March and 8th December, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	69
Average externs attending the National school on the premises,	47

State of premises.—Through the munificence of the Earl of Granard, K.P., who founded this institution, and the subscriptions of the neighbouring gentry, large dormitories, lavatories, bath-rooms, dining-hall, workroom, and schoolroom are being built, and a laundry is in course of erection, which will be furnished with every appliance.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children has been very good during the year; no illness or death occurred; and ophthalmia, which prevailed, has altogether disappeared. The appearance of the children shows the attention and care bestowed on them. A good tone prevails amongst them, and they are well cared and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the inmates very satisfactory, and discipline was well maintained during the year; the girls give no trouble, and a good tone and spirit prevail amongst them.

Educational state.—This school is taught in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officers. The district Inspector reports that he examined the pupils in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, needlework, and extra branches, in all of which the answering was good. The rules of the Board are carefully observed, and he considers the children are well taught. The school programme is well observed; the children are instructed in vocal music, and sing harmoniously together; drawing and other extras are well taught to those who are competent to learn.

Industrial training.—Needlework, machinework, laundry, housework, and cooking are taught; the children milk cows, feed pigs and poultry, hut a farmyard and more land are much required, in order that out-door work may be more efficiently carried on.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. McCann, the lady superintendent, and a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy, and three servants, who are earnest in their work.

Total cost of school, £1,369 12s. 2d., of which £1,043 4s. 6d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £15 2s. 4d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £14 9s. Industrial profits in 1872, £57 8s. 3d.

Results for 1869-70-71.—One girl was placed in service, and one emigrated; both are reported to be doing well.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS AND GIRLS, DROGHEDA.—Certified 17th October, 1870.

Inspected 4th March, 9th July, and 25th August, 1872.

Average number of inmates { Boys, . . . 64 }	78
under order of detention, . . . Girls, . . . 14 }	
Average number of externs who attend the National schools on the premises (boys),	390
Under six years of age,	7

State of premises.—This school is situate in Fair-street, Drogheda, and has a large garden at the rear. It is taught under the Commissioners of National Education, and inspected by their officers. Open to external pupils, it is a great boon to the inhabitants of Drogheda for the education of very young boys. During 1872, £1,732 was spent in the erection of a new school-room and dormitory.

Health and general condition.—The health and condition of the boys has been satisfactory; no death or serious illness during the past year.

Educational state.—This school, which is in connexion with the Education Commissioners, is reported by their Inspector, E. MacCreanor, esq., to be taught by the Sisters, and two monitors, who rank in the third class; 117 were examined by him, and their answering was "very fair" in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and "middling fair" in spelling; the proficiency of the teachers "good," their method of conducting the school, "very fair."

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the boys is not sufficient. Shoemaking, tailoring, and carpentering are taught to a few, but workshops are much required. The girls are taught needlework, the use of the sewing-machine, and dressmaking; they cook, wash, and learn household duties.

Staff.—Mrs. Clara Boylan, with a staff of Sisters of the Order of Charity, and paid officers, manage the school. They are a branch of the certified industrial school, Beacon-lane, Liverpool, in which 226 boys are maintained. The boys are good and obedient, but should, soon after they reach nine years, be transferred to a school for the elder boys, as there is not sufficient scope here for their management.

Total cost of school in 1872, £2,814 16s., of which £1,029 16s. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost on ordinary charges per head £13 4s. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £13 16s. 8d. Industrial loss during the year, £4 10s. 8d.

Results.—One girl who returned to her friends in 1871 is doing well.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

ST. COLUMBA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WESTPORT, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 8th September and 19th March, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	54
Voluntary inmates,	7
Average number of externs who attend the school,	300

State of premises.—These schools are situate at the entrance to the town of Westport, on six acres of ground, with large schools attached, attended by the inhabitants of the district; and during 1872 £1,151 10s. 7d. was expended on buildings, including dormitory and workroom, for the use of the industrial school children.

An asylum is attached to this institution in which young women of good character can remain when out of service, and in which the industrial school children will always find a home after discharge until a situation offers.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred from heart disease during the year; but the health and general condition of the children were good. No other serious illness or epidemic prevailed in 1872.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports "The conduct of the children, without exception, was extremely good. They are remarkable for their ready obedience; all give evidence of their desire to improve, and a spirit of industry is progressing amongst them."

Educational state.—On my visits I examined the children in reading, writing, dictation, spelling, geography, and mental arithmetic, and was much pleased with their answering. The manager reports that at the close of the school term the children made an excellent examination. All, without exception, are progressing. They mix with the externs in the classes and generally hold the highest place amongst them. Some act as monitors, and are being prepared for teachers. Of the twenty-two admitted during the year only one could read when admitted.

Industrial training.—Needlework, muslin embroidery, lacework, and machinework are well taught. The girls cut-out, fit, and make their own dresses and other articles of clothing. They milk cows, make butter,

bake bread, cook, and are taught the duties of household servants. Some of the grown girls wash in the laundry for the public and are proficient in the making-up of fine linen. One who had been discharged earns good wages as a laundress.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary P. Cullen, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, manages the school efficiently.

Total cost of the institution in 1872, £1,903 7s. 2d., of which £746 16s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making a cost per head on ordinary charges of £13 16s. 7d. Net cost, £13 4s. Industrial profits, £39; but a heavy debt of £1,976 hangs over the institution.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MONAGHAN.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 10th July, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	72
Voluntary inmates,	7
Average number of externs who attend the National school of the institution,	238

State of premises.—On all my visits to this school I found the premises in good order and well kept.

No change has been made since last inspection. Hot baths are still much required. I trust that on my next inspection I shall be able to report that these very necessary appliances have been put up.

Conduct and discipline.—Notwithstanding that all the ill-conditioned children—epileptics and others who cannot be managed in other schools—are drafted here, the conduct of the children is reported satisfactory. Some in the beginning gave much trouble, but have gradually yielded to and adopted the good tone which prevails in the establishment.

Health and general condition.—Health has been well maintained in this school during 1872. No serious illness prevailed; no death; and children suffering from scrofula, skin, and other diseases transferred here from elsewhere have under proper treatment and care been brought round.

Educational state.—The schools of this establishment, which are taught under the Commissioners of National Education, are attended by the children of the inhabitants of the town, and are remarkably well managed. The District Inspector of the National school reports to the Board that the school is doing much good, is in a healthy working state, and satisfactory.

Industrial training.—The children are taught needlework, shirt-making, and dressmaking. They understand the use of the sewing-machine, and make all the dresses they wear. They make lace, and understand embroidery. They wash in the laundry on three days in the week. Milk cows, make butter, and feed pigs and poultry. They work in the bakehouse, and cook for the Sisters and a school for young ladies attached to the convent.

Staff.—Sisters of St. Louis, under the charge of Mrs. Genevieve Beale, manage this institution. They join with the children in their amusements, never leave them, and gradually acquire an influence over them, leading them to good.

Total cost of school in 1872, £1,319 3s. 7d., of which £1,257 3s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head of the inmates on ordinary charges £17 9s. 2d. Net cost per head, £17 5s. 2d. Industrial profits, £76 7s. 7d.

Results, 1869-70-71.—One girl placed in service; she is reported to be doing well.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ST. MONICA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
ROSCOMMON.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 18th March and 22nd November, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	40
Voluntary inmate,	1
Average extern pupils who attend the National school on the premises,	165

State of premises.—This school is a fine Gothic building, on ten acres of land close to the railway station at the entrance to the town of Roscommon. There are good National schools on the premises, attended by a large number of the children of the town, but the farmyard is very defective and should be improved. There are some cows, pigs, and poultry on the farm.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children during the year has been very satisfactory; no serious illness; no death. The managers do not here overcrowd the establishment, hence the children enjoy good health.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the children is reported to be much improved. The managers observe a marked improvement in the manners and appearance of the children, but as yet much requires to be done. All those who have been discharged are going on satisfactorily.

Educational state.—The children, who are taught in the National school, progress favourably, and those examined, as for results, passed satisfactorily, showing the efficient teaching they receive. They read well, write correctly from dictation; their answering in the school programme very satisfactory; they are taught vocal music, Hullah's system, for half an hour daily.

Industrial training.—The girls make all their own dresses, except shoes; they sew and knit well, understand the sewing machine, make lace, and are taught staining, waxing floors and like work. They are taught to bake bread, cook, wash, make butter, and milk cows.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary F. Marnan, the Lady Superintendent, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, manages the establishment.

In their report to this office it is stated that the Sisters pay the laundress and workmistress out of their private funds, and give their own services gratuitously.

Total cost of school in 1872, £588 8s. 8d., of which £511 18s. 8d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £12 15s. 11d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £13 3s. 8d. Industrial profits, £11 10s.

Results for 1869-70-71.—One child who returned to friends doing well.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SLIGO.—Certified 22nd April, 1871.

Inspected 2nd October, 1872.

Average daily number under order of detention during 1872,	28
Average voluntary inmates,	5
Average externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	219

This school forms a wing of a large building at the entrance to the town of Sligo, with schools in connexion with the Board of National Education, in which a large number of the children of the town are educated. There are upwards of nine acres of land belonging to the establishment in grass, but no tillage except the garden.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory during the year; no serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—Some children removed here from Dublin have given much trouble; the conduct of the other inmates was very satisfactory.

Educational state.—The schools, which are conducted under the Commissioners of National Education, are well managed, and the Inspector reports favourably of the moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline of the institution. Hullah's system of vocal music is taught for three hours weekly. Drawing is also taught.

Industrial training.—There is no farm belonging to this institution, but the children work daily in the garden and farm-yard; they milk and feed cows, rear calves, and fatten pigs and poultry; they work in the kitchen, laundry, and dairy. They are well instructed in needlework in its various branches.

Staff.—This school is under the care of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and a large staff (26 Sisters), who teach in the schools and visit the poor of the district. Total cost in 1872, £585 13s. 10d., of which £565 13s. 10d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £20 4s. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £20 1s. 7d. Industrial profits, £23 7s. 10d.

Arrangements are now preparing to build an additional wing in which will be a public laundry on an improved system, with necessary appliances. I trust, also, hot baths and other requirements will be provided, which are much needed.

Results.—Two discharged; one doubtful, and one unknown.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS AND
GIRLS, TEMPLEMORE.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 27th April, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,	{ Boys, . . . 24 }	56
	{ Girls, . . . 32 }	
Voluntary inmate,		1
Average number of externs who attend the National schools on the premises,		139
Under six years,		3

State of premises.—This school is built on a lawn at the end of the main street of Templemore, with large National schools attached. New buildings are now in process of erection, which will improve the accommodation considerably.

Health and general condition.—One death is reported from small-pox, of a boy 8 years of age. Otherwise the health of the children has been satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report most favourably of the conduct of the children; they have a bright and happy appearance.

Educational state.—The schools are managed under the National Board of Education; and Mr. D'Arcy, the District Inspector, reports—"I am very well satisfied with the general proficiency of the pupils of this school. Their answering in the various subjects was respectable, and showed that they had been carefully prepared. Reading and writing were both good, but arithmetic was not quite so satisfactory. Needlework is extremely well taught. The proficiency attained in this branch is of a high standard. All the pupils sing well. The Sisters deserve great credit for the care and attention which they appear to devote to the training of the pupils in vocal music.—Signed, H. L. D'ARCY."

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework in all its branches and machine work. They cook, wash, and are practically taught the duties of household servants. The time of the boys is principally spent in receiving instruction in the National schools. The large industrial profits during the year, the produce of children's work, amounting to £80 5s. 9d., shows the practical training given to the children.

Staff.—The school is managed by Sisters of Mercy under the charge of Mrs. Walsh, Lady Superioress.

Total cost, £865 14s. 6d., of which £835 14s. 6d. was for ordinary charges, making cost per head £14 18s. 5d. Not cost, £14 0s. 6d. Industrial profits, £80 5s. 9d.

Results.—As yet no results can be expected; two males and one female only were discharged; one of the former was re-admitted, and nothing is known of the others.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.—
Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 29th April, 1872.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1871,	121
Average number of externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	547

State of premises.—During the past year £1,216 was spent on improvements, and the buildings have now got every suitable appliance, including lavatory and baths with hot water in a dressing room adjoining each dormitory. One-third of the children get up half an hour before the rest, and bathe before the regular time for rising. The farm is now well laid out, and a quantity of stock, cows, calves, pigs, and poultry are kept on the farm, which is managed by Lay Sisters, with the girls who attend the school. The want of farm-offices constructed on the most improved principle is, however, much felt, but hitherto the managers have not been able to obtain funds to enable them to erect the necessary buildings for the purpose.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the institution from scrofula, convulsions, and diarrhoea, but no epidemic prevailed.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report most favourably of the conduct of the children during the year; even trifling faults are seldom committed. The Sisters, always with the girls, inspire a healthy tone amongst them. Out-door exercise on the farm develops their physical as well as intellectual energies and a high moral tone prevails amongst them.

Educational state.—Large well managed schools in connexion with the Board of National Education are on the premises, and are attended

by the great majority of the children of the town and its vicinity. The school consists of two divisions. In the higher school are girls of superior conduct and manners; in it are taught the industrial school children, as well as the daughters of some of the respectable inhabitants of Cashel, who freely associate with them; friendships are formed between the girls, and not unfrequently the industrial school child is received into the houses of the parents of her class-fellows as their equal, to which she is entitled from her conduct, manners, and tidy habits.

Industrial training.—In the agricultural classes the rotation of crops and the cultivation of the finer description of vegetables are taught, as well as dairy and farmyard management, under the tuition of Lay Sisters, themselves the daughters of farmers, and who thoroughly understand the work. The girls milk the cows, rear calves, fatten pigs and poultry, make excellent butter, cure bacon, and have a regular bakehouse in which they make bread. They work in the kitchen and in the laundry, and do excellent needlework in all its branches. They cut out and make the clothes which they wear.

Staff.—This school is managed by Presentation Sisters, under the management of Mrs. Ryan, assisted by Lay Sisters, the daughters of farmers, who manage the out-door work.

The total cost of the institution in 1872 was £3,403, of which £2,165 was spent in ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £17 17s. 11d. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 14s. 4d. Industrial profits, £42 17s. 6d.

Results, 1869-70-71.—Seven discharged, five doing well, and two unknown.

ST. LOUIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.—
Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 28th April, 1872.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1872, 40
Do. externs who attend the National schools on the premises, 315

State of premises.—These schools are situated on a lawn at the entrance to the town of Thurles, with a good garden, but no farm. There are large National schools on the premises, which are attended by the majority of the children of the town of Thurles, who freely associate with the inmates of the institution, and friendships are formed which benefit the industrial school girl in afterlife.

Health and general condition.—One death from consumption occurred during the year, but the general condition of the children was good.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the girls, who are cheery and happy. The offences are trivial, and punishments few.

Educational state.—The primary schools on the premises are managed under the Commissioners of National Education. Their Inspector, Mr. D'Arcy, reports:—"The literary state of this school is on the whole fair; but there is still great room for improvement. The principal defects appear to have been in arithmetic and spelling. Singing and drawing are taught with great success; and specimens of drawing exhibited by pupils of the fifth class were extremely good, and reflected great credit on their teachers."

Industrial training.—The industrial training is satisfactory so far as

COUNTY TYRONE.

ST. CATHERINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
STRABANE.—Certified 30th November, 1869.

Inspected 23rd August, 1872.

Average daily number of inmates under order of detention,	
paid for out of Treasury grant,	61
Ditto, under six years of age,	2
Ditto, voluntary,	3
Average number of externs who attend National school,	177

State of premises.—These schools are built on a hill over the town of Strabane, on sixteen acres of ground, held in fee-simple. Some additional land has lately been added. A new wing was built in 1871, at a cost of £1,797 19s. 8d., since which some farm buildings have been erected, and every year improvements are made. A spring, which rises on the land, gives a constant supply of water to a tank at the top of the building, and one branch is conducted through the farm-yard, where it is ultimately intended to turn a turbine-wheel of five or six horse-power to drive machinery for the benefit of the institution.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred from diarrhoea, but no epidemic prevailed. The children have plenty of good food, and are in excellent health and spirits.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. A good tone prevails amongst the girls; they are nicely dressed, and the better class of externs who attend the school are permitted to join in their amusements after school hours and on Sundays. The inmates of this school are held in high repute, in consequence of their uniform good conduct, and none of the disadvantages which ordinarily attach to orphanages belong to their case.

Educational state.—These schools are managed under the Commissioners of National Education; and their Inspector reports that the answering of the industrial school pupils was satisfactory, all having been promoted to higher classes since previous inspection. He examined them for results, which proved the efficiency of the teaching.

Industrial training.—A large workroom adjoins the class-room. Sewing-machines are ranged at the windows round the wall, and a large table in the centre is presided over by a well-qualified work-mistress, who teaches the children needlework and dressmaking. The girls also are busily employed making shirts for the London market, the material for which is supplied by a shirt manufacturer in the town of Strabane, and he assured me that they are most creditable, and will bring the highest price in consequence of the neatness of their workmanship. Externs belonging to the town of Strabane, who formerly left the National schools when very young, and not half educated, in order to earn support in a shirt factory, now remain in the school, where they can still earn the price which the manufacturer pays for the work, besides receiving scholastic teaching in the schools. They thus become proficient machine workers, and when their education is sufficiently advanced, can earn in the factory the highest price paid to machine workers.

It is proposed to grow flax on the farm and teach the girls the most improved process to treat and work it. One of the managers is thoroughly acquainted with the working of flax, and I would urge that it be practically taught here. This school would then supply teachers to other industrial schools, through which the culture and proper treatment of the flax crop

might be spread over the south and west of Ireland, where it is not understood. A good laundry and farmyard is being built. The girls milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, poultry, and rear calves. They are likewise taught cottage cookery and the duties of household servants.

Staff.—The staff consists of Sisters of Mercy, under the charge of Mrs. Atkinson, Lady Superintendent, who has considerable experience in the training of household servants.

Total cost of the establishment in 1872, £1,000 1s. 9d., of which £888 11s. 9d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £14 11s. 4d. Net cost per head, £14 1s. 1d. Profit, £32 13s. 9d.

Results, 1869-70-71.—One discharged; is doing well.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.

As this school was not certified during 1872, it does not come regularly within the scope of this report, but is mentioned here in order that magistrates may be aware of its existence. It is situate at the entrance to the town of Cappoquin, over the river Blackwater. It has a large walled garden, with five acres of rich land, held on lease for £300 from Sir John Kane for 108 years at a rent of £6 a year. It is intended for young boys only, until they reach the age of nine years, then to be transferred to the school now building at Dungarvan. The school to be managed by Sisters of Mercy who teach in the adjoining National schools.

ST. DOMINICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, WATERFORD.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Average number of children under order of detention in the school in 1872,	85
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—These premises, built on twelve acres of land, are held in fee-simple, having been purchased in the Landed Estates Court at a cost of £2,300. The buildings are old, but are being put in thorough order; and a park adjoining, containing nineteen acres, has been taken at a rent. The Sisters have nine cows giving milk, besides calves and sheep. The institution, when completed, will admirably suit the purposes of an Industrial school.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths occurred during the year—from consumption, pneumonia, and two from hydrocephalus.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the girls. The discipline is kind, careful, and judicious.

Educational state.—This requires improvement, and the school to be organized. I would urgently recommend the Sisters to place their school under the Board of National Education.

Industrial training.—Successfully carried on. The children have acquired great skill in the use of the needle and the sewing-machine. The girls go freely into the town, take orders from the shops, make bargains, and transact business to the satisfaction of the managers. There is a large bakehouse on the farm in which the girls make excellent bread for the use of the institution. They make butter, which

brings the highest price in the market; and supply some of the inhabitants of the town with it; bringing home the money each day according to the market price. They purchase poultry and eggs in the market, and are thus trained to be competent household servants. It is proposed to fit up a large laundry and farmyard for the institution.

Their Excellencies Earl and Countess Spencer visited this school in August, 1873, and expressed their approval of the manner in which it was conducted.

Staff.—The institution is managed by Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly, Lady Superintendent, with a staff of Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Total cost in 1872, £1,703 11s. 4d., of which £1,408 18s. 8d. was for ordinary maintenance and management. Industrial profits, £25 5s. Cost per head on ordinary charges, £16 11s. 6d. Net cost, £17 9s. 1d.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

MOUNT CARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MOATE.—Certified 9th April, 1870.

Inspected 22nd September, 1872.

Average number of inmates in the school under order of detention in 1872,	31
Average number of extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises,	130

State of premises.—This school, which is situated at the entrance to the town of Moate, has an excellent National school on the premises, with a good garden at the rear, but the farm lies outside the town on the opposite side.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children has been most satisfactory; no serious illness; no death; notwithstanding that some of the children committed were in an almost hopeless state from scrofula.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that the general conduct of the children is satisfactory. One or two gave some trouble, but they are now doing well.

Educational state.—The schools are in connexion with the Board of National Education, and their District Inspector reports the programme well observed; children carefully instructed; the moral tone, order, and discipline satisfactory, and the apparatus and books in the school sufficient. Vocal music is taught (Hullah's system), and a few whose intellect qualify them to be teachers under the National Board are taught drawing also.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework in its various branches, and a qualified workmistress has been engaged. They cook, make good bread, and wash; but the laundry is very defective and requires further development. The girls milk cows and make butter, but a farmyard should be built. Much has been done since the school has been certified, but many improvements are still required to make this an efficient institution. A house has been fitted up adjoining, in which girls after they leave the school can always find a refuge in after-life when out of situations. The stock on the farm consists of cows, calves, and sheep.

Staff.—The institution is managed by Sisters of Mercy, under the charge of Mrs. O'Halloran, Lady Superintendent.

Cost of the school in 1872, £476 2s. 1d., of which £455 2s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making average cost of each inmate £14 13s. 7d. Net cost, including profit and loss on industrial department, £14 5s. 8d. Industrial profits, £33 6s. 6d.

Results.—The three discharged in 1871 are all doing well.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
NEW ROSS.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 25th January, 1872.

Average daily number of inmates in 1872, 60

State of premises.—This school is situated on thirteen acres of land in the town of New Ross. A dairy, laundry, and farmyard built. The new wing was completed in August, 1872, and gives much additional accommodation. A bakehouse has also been erected, and other improvements made during the year.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. No serious illness; no death. The children look bright and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the conduct of the children; they are obedient, respectful, and industrious.

Educational state.—The Sisters carefully attend to the education of the children, and I consider that this school is fairly progressing.

Industrial training.—The girls work on the farm, in the dairy and laundry. They cook, make bread, and are trained to the duties of household servants. They are instructed in plain needlework, dressmaking, and the sewing-machine. The younger children knit quilts and make nets.

Staff.—Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Mrs. Bartley, manager; they are zealous and devoted to the work.

Total cost of institution in 1872, £975 17s. 6d., of which £806 12s. 1d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making cost per head on ordinary charges, £13 8s. 10d. Net cost for each, £14 0s. 4d. Industrial profits, £5 7s. 9d.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WEXFORD.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 26th January, 1872.

Average daily number of inmates under order of detention in 1872,
paid for out of the Treasury grant, 60
Number not paid for, being under six years of age, 1
Average voluntary inmates, 14
Average number of externs, 111

State of premises.—£1,560 have been expended during the year on the erection of new buildings, which, when completed, will cost double that sum.

Health and general condition.—The health and general condition of the school has been satisfactory during the year. No death; no serious illness.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the children has been good, but some who gave much trouble were transferred to other insti-

tutions. Perhaps the discipline in this school is not sufficiently severe, but the motherly care bestowed on the girls renders the great majority very good.

Educational state.—The school has been lately placed in connexion with the Board of National Education with the best results, and I anticipate great success in the training of the girls. They are well dressed, respectful, and attentive to their duties. The Inspector of National Education reports on the general proficiency of the establishment, and the school programme is fairly observed. The moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline good; the supply of maps and requisites sufficient.

Industrial training.—Children are instructed in needlework, machine-work, dairy and laundrywork; there is a good laundry on the premises, where the girls make up fine linen very nicely. Every attention is paid to improve the industrial as well as the educational and moral condition of the children. They wear a neat uniform, their demeanour is remarkably good, and is evidence of the attention paid to their training.

Staff.—This school is managed by Sisters of Mercy, under the superintendence of Mrs. Mary Ignatius Walsh, who devote themselves zealously to the work.

Total cost of institution in 1872, £2,972 5s. 7d., of which £1,315 5s. 7d. was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges, £21 18s. 5d. Net average cost for each during the year, £23 7s. 1d. Industrial profits, £10 17s. 6d.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THE MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, BRAY.

Certified 4th October, 1872.

As this school was only established at the close of 1872, and the first child admitted on the 20th November, it is yet too soon to report on its progress, I therefore postpone doing so until my report for 1873.

This institution owes its existence to the munificence of the Earl and Countess of Meath, and a committee of influential persons who watch over the work, and bestow much time and attention on its successful progress. Oldcourt House, in which the school is provisionally established, has been given by the Earl of Meath to the Committee, free of rent, for two years, in order that the charity may not be crippled in its commencement.

The house, which was the residence of the late Colonel Edwards, is well and picturesquely situated above Glen Bree in the county of Wicklow.

The advantages which children will derive from a residence where everything is so calculated to raise and elevate the disposition, and to obliterate the memories of past associations, cannot be over estimated. The Committee have appointed Mrs. Echlin as manager, and Miss Huston as teacher.

I entertain no doubt that under the auspices of the Committee, as at present constituted, this school will rank ere long amongst those that will raise and elevate the character of kindred institutions throughout the kingdom.

APPENDIX II.

RULES of SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT, South Kensington Museum, respecting Schools to promote the Instruction in Art of the Children of the Poor.

From amongst the children of the Irish poor some of our best artists, sculptors, and painters have risen. The Irish have a special aptitude for art; and it is of importance that managers of Industrial Schools should be aware of the existence of a grant annually voted by Parliament for the promotion of instruction in art, including drawing, painting, modelling, and designing for architecture, manufactures, and decoration, especially among the industrial classes of the United Kingdom. This sum is administered by the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, London—under rules revised April, 1871. According to these rules aid is given *inter alia* towards the teaching of elementary drawing in schools for the children of the poor, that is, "schools established to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour," under the following regulations, provided always that the children are instructed in drawing by teachers holding certificates of the second and third grade granted by the department.*

1. A payment of 1s. will be made by the department for every child attending the school who gives under examination satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing during the previous year.

2. The payment will be raised to 2s. for every child showing proof of proficiency in drawing.

3. The payment will be raised to 3s. for every child who may excel in the examination.

4. Children who have previously passed in all the subjects of the first grade may be examined in the second grade. A payment of 5s. will be made on account of every child who may pass in one or more exercises of this grade.

5. A payment of 10s. will be made on every exercise of the second grade satisfactorily worked at an annual examination by a pupil-teacher (or paid monitor) of the school who has been taught drawing in the school.

6. A payment of £1 will be made for conducting the annual examination, provided twenty children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing.

7. All payments will be made to the managers towards the cost of the maintenance and instruction of the drawing classes in the school.

8. A small prize will be given to every child whose drawing may reach the required standard of excellence,† and a prize to every pupil-teacher (or paid monitor) who may reach the required standard of excellence.

9. The payments and prizes will be determined annually by means of examinations of a very elementary character called of the first grade in freehand drawing from copies, freehand drawing from models, and in practical geometry, and of a more advanced examination called of the second grade in freehand, geometric, perspective, and model drawing.

10. These examinations will take place in the month of March, and

* The teacher of drawing may be the master or mistress of the school, or any other person possessing the required qualifications. The holder of a second grade certificate is qualified to give instruction in elementary drawing.

† Prizes.—The first grade will consist of a drawing board and T square for success in freehand—a set of compasses for geometry, and a box of colours for model drawing.

must be conducted by the Local Committee of Managers of the school, who must undertake—

- a. To provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the detailed regulations under that head.
- b. To send to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, on form No. 520,* before the 14th February a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the first grade, and of pupil-teachers (or paid monitors), and children to be examined in the second grade; to be responsible for conducting the examination; to give out the examination papers which will be sent for the purpose; to see them fairly worked according to the detailed regulations in the presence of at least two of their number; to send the worked papers under seal by the first post after the examination to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department.
- c. To certify that the school is one established for the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour, and that the children have been instructed by a person holding a certificate from the Science and Art Department. (See below 12.)
- d. That one member of the Committee be appointed to act as secretary, through whom the correspondence with the department on the business of the school will be carried on.†
- e. That the school shall be open at all times to the visits of the officers of the Science and Art Department.
11. The Department will give aid to the extent of 75 per cent. towards the purchase of examples of a suitable character.‡
12. Examinations under the above regulations may be held in schools where drawing is taught by persons who, though not fully certificated, have passed successful examinations in either freehand, geometric, or model drawing of the second grade. In such schools payments will be made only on account of children instructed in the first grade, subjects corresponding to those of the second grade, in which the teacher has passed, and not on account of the instruction of the pupil-teachers, paid monitors, or children examined in second grade.

APPENDIX II.

RULES and REGULATIONS for CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in IRELAND.

Number for which certified.—Accommodation is provided in this school only for children of the age of six years and upwards; and children under that age. Those respective numbers shall not be exceeded at any one time. No child under the age of six years is chargeable on the Treasury Grant.

Lodging.—The children lodged in the school shall have separate beds. Every permission to lodge out a child, under the 30th section of the Act, shall forthwith be referred to the Chief Secretary through the Inspector of industrial schools.

* The filling up of this form is the first step towards obtaining the aid of the department. (See Art Directory, page 81.) Form of claim for payment is No. 521. (See page 84.)

† The Department will not correspond directly with the teachers, who cannot act as secretaries, nor on the Committee for the examination.

‡ Application to be made in Form No. 30. (For particulars see Art Directory, page 85.)

Clothing.—The children shall be supplied with plain useful clothing, not necessarily uniform either in material or colour.

Dietary.—The children shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a scale of dietary to be drawn up by the Manager and approved by the Inspector.

Scholastic Instruction.—The scholastic instruction of the children shall be given for at least three hours daily, and shall consist of reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, and, as far as practicable, the elements of history, geography, money matters, singing, and drawing. The pupils in training ships shall be taught the elements of navigation. Religious instruction shall be given daily.

Conditions on which Children may attend National Schools.—The children may attend a National school, which is part of, or attached to, the premises certified as the industrial school, and under the same Managers, but not otherwise. In all such cases a separate return of the number of industrial school pupils must be made to the Commissioners of National Education. The children in such National schools shall be treated in all other respects as ordinary pupils.

Industrial Education.—The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for boys shall embrace, whenever practicable, farm and garden work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently carried on. Where a training school ship has been provided, practical seamanship, fishing, the curing of fish, the making of nets, &c., shall form the principal occupation of the boys in it. The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for girls shall consist of needlework, machine work, washing, ironing, cooking, and housework. Where practicable the girls shall be taught the milking of cows, dairy husbandry, and the management of pigs, poultry, and bees, as well as cottage gardening, and the culture of vegetables. In addition to the scholastic instruction provided by the 4th Rule, the children shall be employed for not less than six hours daily in industrial education.

Inspection.—The progress of the children in literary classes of the schools, and their proficiency in industrial training, as well as that of the boys in nautical exercises who are in school ships, will be tested from time to time by examination and inspection.

A Spirit of Industry to be cherished.—The Manager shall see that the children are constantly employed, and that they are taught to consider labour as a duty, to take kindly to it, to persevere in it, and to feel a pride in their work.

Religious Exercises and Worship.—Each day shall be begun and ended with prayer. On Sundays and holidays the children shall attend public worship, at some convenient church or chapel.

Discipline.—The Manager shall be authorized to punish the children detained in the school in case of misconduct. All serious misconduct, and the punishments inflicted for it, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be laid before the Inspector when he visits. The manager must, however, remember that the more closely the school is modelled on a principle of judicious family government the more salutary will be its discipline, and the more effective its moral influences on the children.

Punishments.—Punishments may consist of forfeiture of rewards and privileges, reduction on quantity or quality of food, confinement in a room or lighted cell for not more than three days, and moderate personal correction. But no child shall have less than two meals daily. And any child in confinement shall be allowed not less than 1 lb. of bread, besides gruel, or milk and water, to be given in two meals in the course

of the day. No other forms of grave correction to be allowed unless approved of by the Inspector.

Recreation.—The children shall be allowed at least two hours daily for recreation and exercise, and shall be occasionally taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the school, but shall be forbidden to pass the limits assigned to them without permission.

Visits of Relatives and Friends.—Parents, other relations, or intimate friends, shall be allowed to visit the children at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee or Manager. Such privilege is liable to be forfeited by misconduct or interference with the discipline of the school by the parents, relatives, or friends. The Manager is authorized to read all letters which pass to or from the children in the school, and to withhold any which are objectionable.

Children placed out on Licence or Apprenticed.—Should the Managers of a school, after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention allotted to a child, permit such child, by licence under the 21st section of the Act, to live with a trustworthy and respectable person, or apprentice the child to any trade or calling under the 22nd section, notice of such placing out on licence, or apprenticeship of the child, shall be sent, without delay, to the office of the Inspector.

Detention of Child to cease on attaining Sixteen Years.—No child ordered to be kept in the school, who has attained the age of sixteen years, shall be detained in it except with his or her own consent in writing. Under the present Treasury arrangement no child will be paid for out of the funds voted by Parliament until it has reached the age of six years, nor after it has attained the age of sixteen. A child, however, under the age of six years may be sent to the school under an order of detention signed by magistrates; but in such case the allowance for maintenance will not be made until it shall appear from the order of detention, or other trustworthy document, that the child is six years old—from that date only will it be regularly paid for.

Provision on Discharge.—On the discharge of any child from the school, at the expiration of the period of detention, or when apprenticed, he (or she) shall be provided, at the cost of the Institution, with a sufficient outfit, according to the circumstances of the discharge. Children when discharged shall be placed, as far as practical, in some employment or service. If returned to relatives or friends, the travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the Managers.

Visitors.—The school shall be open to the inspection of visitors at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee (or Manager), and a Visitors' Book shall be kept.

Time Table.—The time table shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the Institution.

Journals, &c.—The Manager (or master or matron) shall keep a journal of everything important or exceptional that passes in the school. All admissions, discharges, escapes, and serious punishments, to be recorded in it. The journal is to be laid before the Inspector when he visits.

Medical Officer.—The medical officer of the school shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a note of all cases of serious illness attended by him in the school, and of the treatment prescribed.

Inquests.—In the case of the sudden or violent death of any inmate of the school, an inquest shall be held, and the circumstances of the case at once reported to the Inspector.

Returns, &c.—The Manager (or Secretary) shall keep a register of admissions and discharges, with particulars of the parentage, previous circumstances, &c., of each child admitted, and of the disposal of each child discharged, and such information as may afterwards be obtained

regarding him, and shall regularly send to the office of the Inspector the returns of admission and discharge, the quarterly list of children under detention, and the quarterly accounts for their maintenance. All orders of detention shall be carefully kept amongst the records of the school.

All Books and Journals shall be open to Inspector.—All books and journals of the school shall be open to the Inspector for examination. Notice shall be given to him of the dismissal of the master or matron, if discharged, and a yearly statement of the receipt and expenditure of the school, showing all debts and liabilities, and duly vouched by the Committee (or Manager) shall be sent to him in the January of each year.

General Regulations.—The officers and teachers of the school shall be careful to maintain discipline and order, and to attend to the instruction and training of the children, in conformity with these regulations. The children shall be required to be respectful and obedient to all those intrusted with their management and training, and to comply with the regulations of the school; any wilful neglect or refusal to obey, on the part of any child admitted under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, shall be deemed to be an offence under the 25th section.

Removal to a Reformatory.—Whenever a child is sent to a reformatory school, under the provisions of the 25th or 26th sections of the Act, the Manager shall, without delay, report the case to the Inspector, in order that action may be taken in the matter.

Child not professing Religious Persuasion of the Managers to be removed from the School.—In order to insure a strict and effectual observance of the provisions of the 14th and 15th sections of the Act, in every case in which a child shall be ordered to be detained in a school managed by persons of a different religious persuasion from that professed by the parents, or surviving parent; or (should that be unknown), by the guardian or guardians of such child; or (should that be unknown), different from that in which the child appears to have been baptized; or (that not appearing), different from that professed by the child, the managers or teachers of such school shall, upon becoming acquainted with, or having reason to believe that such is the fact, give notice in writing, without delay, to the Inspector, who will thereupon immediately take the necessary steps for the transfer of the child to a proper school pursuant to the Act.

Escapes.—The manager shall, with as little delay as possible, give information to the nearest police station, and communicate in writing to the Inspector, in Dublin, the particulars of any escape from the school, should such occur.

Approved by the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary for Ireland, under the 23rd section of the Industrial Schools Act.

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR to MAGISTRATES at PETTY SESSIONS.

Dublin Castle, 30th May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that his Excellency's attention has been again called to the serious irregularities which have occurred in the administration by Magistrates of the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), both with respect to the children ordered to be detained and the amounts ordered to be paid by persons on whom the responsibility of contributing to the support of children detained in Industrial Schools is imposed by law.

I am to point out that no Order for detention can lawfully be made unless the child strictly comes within one or more of the classes defined by law, and that before making any Order for detention Magistrates ought to satisfy themselves by a careful examination of the evidence laid before them that the child is a fit object for an Industrial School.

His Excellency is advised that the following is a summary of the only grounds upon which a lawful Order of detention can be made, namely:—

Under the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), s. 11, the child must be apparently under fourteen years of age, and must also be—

- (1) A child found begging or receiving alms, whether doing so actually or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (2) A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, whether actually doing so or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (3) A child found wandering, and not having any home; or
- (4) A child found wandering, and not having any settled place of abode; or
- (5) A child found wandering, and not having proper guardianship; or
- (6) A child found wandering, and not having visible means of subsistence; or
- (7) A child found destitute, and being an orphan without any parent; or
- (8) A child found destitute, and having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment; or
- (9) A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.

The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, and requires that the child shall be apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magistrates or Divisional Magistrate, ought (regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case) to be dealt with under the Act.

In any of the foregoing cases the Detention Order may be made by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

In addition to the classes above specified The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vic., c. 112), s. 14, enacts that when a woman is convicted of crime, as defined by the 30th section of that Act, and a previous conviction is proved against her, her child or children, fulfilling all of the following conditions, namely—

- (a) Under fourteen years of age,
- (b) And under her care and control when she is convicted of the last of such crimes,
- (c) And who have no visible means of subsistence, or
Are without proper guardianship—

may be sentenced to detention under The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, either by the Court before which such woman is convicted, or by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or by a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

A Detention Order on any other ground than above specified is illegal and void.

With reference to orders for contributions towards the support of children in Industrial Schools, I am to request your attention to the provisions of The Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, *secs. 29 & 30*, and to inform you that cases have been brought under His Excellency's notice, in some of which Magistrates have (apparently without sufficient grounds) declined to make any Order for contribution, and in others of which the amount ordered to be contributed has (apparently) been wholly incommensurate with the requirements and circumstances of the cases and the means of the persons required by law to contribute towards the support of the children for whom they are responsible.

His Excellency directs me to remind you that the Capitation Grant made by Government for the support of children in Industrial Schools is designed *only* to supplement, and not by any means to supersede, local contributions, or to enable any person to evade the just responsibility which the law imposes. And I am to request that Magistrates will take care that in all cases which may be brought before them, and in which it shall be proved that the defendant is bound and able to contribute towards the support of any child in an Industrial School, an Order for contribution shall be made of proper and adequate amount, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

In order to facilitate the action of Magistrates as far as practicable, His Excellency has caused a new form of Detention Order to be prepared and issued, and a copy of such form is herunder printed.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT (IRELAND), 1868, 31 Vic., c. 25.

Form (A)—ORDER SENDING CHILD TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

County of _____
 Petty Sessions District of _____
 [or, Police District of Dublin
 Metropolis]
 to wit _____

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the _____ day
 of 18 _____, in pursuance of The Industrial
 Schools Act, Ireland, 1868, We, two of Her
 Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the
 said County of _____ [or I, one of the Police
 Magistrates of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District] do order that
 [Name and also address (if any)] of _____ whose Religious Persuasion, as ascer-
 tained according to the provisions of Section 15 of the said Act, is _____ [Insert
 Religious Denomination] and who has been proved before us by the evidence of
 [Insert names and addresses of the witnesses examined] to _____ [Here
 state concisely, but with accuracy and precision, the exact facts showing the
 grounds on which the Magistrates in Petty Sessions or Divisional Police
 Magistrate decide that the child is a lawful and fit object to be detained in an
 Industrial School] he sent to the _____ [Name of school] Certified Industrial
 School at _____ [Locality of school] and that _____ [He or she] be detained
 there until the _____ day of 18 _____ [Date to which the detention is to con-
 tinue].

Signed

Justices of the said
 County.
 [Or Divisional Police
 Magistrate.]

I am, Gentleman,

Your obedient Servant,

T. H. BURKE.

APPENDIX V.

I.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—REPORT OF DEPUTY, ASSISTANTS, DEPARTMENT, &c., for 1872

	Boys					Girls					Boys		Girls		Total		Grand Total.	
	In School	In Prison	In Hospital	In Asylum	In Workhouse	In School	In Prison	In Hospital	In Asylum	In Workhouse	In School	In Prison	In Hospital	In Asylum	In Workhouse	In School		In Prison
Under Act of 1847, Dec. 31, 1872:																		
In School,	78	308	45	107	506	45	40	10	40	80	660	110	146	10	790	100	890	
On License,	21	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	10	—	—	200	—	200	
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Admitted, Students excepted,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In School, Students excepted,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	103	406	45	107	506	45	40	10	40	80	760	120	146	10	990	100	1,090	
Admitted in 1872,	26	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	90	—	—	207	—	207	
Admitted by Deputies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	26	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	90	—	—	207	—	207	
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1872,	10	41	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	140	—	140	
Under Act of 1847, Dec. 31, 1872:																		
In School,	78	308	45	107	506	45	40	10	40	80	710	100	146	10	890	100	990	
On License,	21	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	10	—	—	200	—	200	
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Admitted, Students excepted,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In School, Students excepted,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	103	406	45	107	506	45	40	10	40	80	760	120	146	10	990	100	1,090	
Average number of inmates,	48	780	40	114	290	45	40	10	40	80	600	100	100	10	850	100	950	

Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland.

	BORN.					DECEASED.					DECEASED.		DECEASED.		DECEASED.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Both.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Both.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both.	Deaths.	
Age at Admission—																	
Under 10.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
From 10 to 15.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
15 to 20.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
20 to 25.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Total.	40	40	80	40	40	40	40	80	40	40	40	40	40	40	80	40	80
Persons Dismissed—																	
Not before Certified.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Quar.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Trans.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
From Home.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
From School.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
From Home and School.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Total.	50	50	100	50	50	50	50	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	50	100
Males on Dismissal—																	
To Employment or Service.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Returned to Parents.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Emigrated.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Sent to Sea.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Relieved.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
On account of Illness.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
As Incurable or to Total.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Discharged.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Transferred.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Dead.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Abandoned, Barren, &c.	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Total.	100	100	200	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	100	200

3.—**REPARATION SCHOOLS.**—**DISEASES** for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, showing the number Doing Well, Converted of Others, &c., under their Discharge, to December 31st, 1873

	1869.					1870.					1871.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Doing Well.	At. Parole & Expts.	Discharged.	Returned to Duty &c.	At. Parole & Expts.	Doing Well.	At. Parole & Expts.	Discharged.	Returned to Duty &c.	At. Parole & Expts.	1871.				
											Boys.	Girls.			
MEN IN DISCHARGE—															
To Employment or Service, . . .	71	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	125	14	72	66	218
Returned to Prison, . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expatriated, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sent to Sea, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialty Discharged, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allocated and not Returned, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, . . .	72	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	125	14	72	66	218
REPARATION SCHOOLS AND DISCHARGE—															
Done Well, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returned to Prison, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Converted of Others, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage doing well, . . .	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	71.0	77.8	66.5	75.0
Returned, . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

4.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.				
	BRISTOL, Albion.	COAST CO., St. Patrick's, Upton.	DUNELM, 3, Belsham- place.	KING'S CO., Phillipstown.	WICKLOW CO., St. Kevin's, Gloucester.
	Boys, 80. Officers, 2.	Boys, 203. Officers, 23.	Boys, 41. Officers, 3.	Boys, 214. Officers, 22.	Boys, 289. Officers, 28.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	1,220 4 2	3,285 11 8	609 12 10	3,003 8 11	4,421 5 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Dona- tions, &c., . . .	158 1 11	23 10 0	17 9 0	29 13 0	957 10 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	478 19 10	1,324 8 2	202 14 11	1,032 6 3	2,416 10 5
Sundries, . . .	8 8 10	23 11 4	—	—	—
Total Receipts, . . .	1,871 14 9	4,637 1 2	909 16 9	4,055 8 2	7,795 14 1
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Pay, . . .	210 18 9	530 0 0	155 0 0	571 8 8	821 0 0
" Balaids, . . .	48 7 6	305 0 0	26 2 0	289 0 0	644 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	658 13 4	1,492 7 0	395 12 3	1,978 8 9	2,757 5 0
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	241 10 10	590 14 6	131 3 4	563 2 0	783 4 6
Washing, Fuel, Light, . . .	130 18 8	267 1 8	118 19 10	317 13 0	625 15 8
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, . . .	58 2 10	112 13 6	29 12 2	52 13 3	455 7 10
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	174 8 11	200 10 2	48 4 0	401 17 5	375 6 4
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	63 7 2	67 14 7	17 10 9	146 0 10	154 0 0
Travelling and Police, . . .	9 9 11	62 14 1	10 14 10	62 4 7	204 1 4
Medical Expenses, Funerals, . . .	34 6 0	47 6 9	14 13 7	27 13 9	410 10 0
Sundries, Rewards, . . .	41 1 10	30 13 1	31 8 0	53 1 9	158 18 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	1,672 1 1	3,662 15 10	977 1 5	4,450 4 0	7,300 8 9
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management, . . .	20 18 0	17 10 6	22 14 5	20 16 0	27 9 5
Cost per Head for Food, . . .	8 4 8	7 2 10	9 4 0	9 4 5	10 5 0
" " Clothing, . . .	3 0 5	2 7 11	3 1 0	2 12 10	2 18 2
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises, . . .	85 7 6	141 0 2	40 1 3	122 10 7	177 4 7
" Hospital, Home, . . .	38 12 11	181 18 3	14 0 7	3 10 0	196 0 0
" Emigration, . . .	—	44 11 0	8 18 6	—	183 0 0
Building and Land, . . .	48 16 11	264 16 1	—	228 9 8	680 0 0
Total Extra Charges, . . .	202 17 4	632 5 0	62 10 4	345 18 3	1,236 4 7
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,874 18 5	4,295 1 4	1,039 19 9	4,800 2 3	8,545 13 4
Industrial Department.					
Profit, including stock on hands and bills, . . .	174 8 1	418 17 3	130 16 2	157 3 0	117 4 3
Loss, do, . . .	—	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, 1872.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUBLIN, Cork-street.	DUBLIN, High Park.	GALWAY Co., St. Joseph's, Ballinacorney.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's.	MENAGHAN, Sperry's Lane.	
Girls, 18. Officers, 2.	Girls, 46. Officers, 7.	Girls, 25. Officers, 6.	Girls, 42. Officers, 6.	Girls, 66. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
276 17 10 0 8 9	738 3 2 13 6 10	562 11 4 —	626 13 2 —	901 6 4 —	Treasury Allowance. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
106 1 7 —	338 6 9 —	215 16 11 —	162 3 4 —	293 5 6 —	Payments from Rates. Sundries.
391 6 2	1,089 18 9	778 0 3	807 16 6	1,194 11 10	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
121 16 8 —	200 0 0 90 0 0	75 0 0 75 0 0	100 0 0 —	120 0 0 00 0 0	Officers' Pay.
152 13 3	457 7 3	302 14 7	377 0 1	402 10 4	" Rations.
65 10 5	65 6 4	50 9 0	61 8 5	103 14 0	Food of Inmates.
69 14 7	104 5 3	69 10 9	26 0 6	123 3 4	Clothing of Inmates.
4 5 0	32 6 10	52 11 3	4 11 10	32 3 5	Washing, Fuel, Light.
43 13 3	31 11 5	21 12 6	10 16 4	40 5 8	Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
5 10 5	34 10 10	9 10 6	12 14 1	20 6 6	Furniture and House Sundries.
2 19 5	4 15 6	—	—	—	Printing and Office Expenses.
13 3 7	14 16 5	15 0 0	20 5 9	15 18 4	Travelling and Police.
11 4 1	26 10 0	19 12 3	10 0 0	10 6 4	Medical Expenses, Funerals. Sundries, Rewards.
490 11 4	1,061 17 10	691 1 6	712 14 0	1,118 16 7	Total Ordinary Charges.
27 5 1	23 1 8	17 14 5	17 16 4	16 19 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
8 9 0	9 18 10	7 15 3	9 8 6	7 9 4	Cost per Head for Food.
3 19 9	1 8 5	1 5 10	1 10 7	2 15 8	" " Clothing.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Extra Charges.
35 0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
6 10 2	31 5 10	24 0 0	47 11 10	37 0 0	Disposal, Home.
—	11 9 4	26 10 0	—	24 18 0	Emigration.
137 14 9	—	45 0 0	—	—	Building and Land.
179 10 11	112 15 2	135 10 0	77 11 10	111 10 0	Total Extra Charges.
670 2 3	1,174 13 0	826 11 6	790 5 10	1,280 14 7	Total Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Industrial Department.
48 5 7	83 2 4	30 16 4	119 14 8	34 14 2	Profit, including stock on hands and bills.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss, do.

5.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of the ACCOUNTS for MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, and DISPOSAL, including Profit or Loss from Industrial Departments, for the year 1872.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average number of inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance, including Rent.	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malone, Belfast, . . .	80	1,757 8 7	68 12 11	174 6 1	—	20 12 11
St. Patrick's, Upton, . .	209	3,803 16 0	226 9 3	413 17 3	—	17 6 1
Rehoboth, Dublin, . . .	43	1,017 2 8	22 17 1	138 16 2	—	20 19 2
Philipstown, King's Co., .	214	4,581 14 7	3 18 0	157 3 0	—	20 13 10
St. Kevin's, Glencree, . .	209	7,566 13 4	381 0 0	117 4 3	—	29 2 2
Cork-street, Dublin, . .	18	525 11 4	6 16 2	48 5 7	—	26 17 11
High Park, Co. Dublin, . .	46	1,131 17 10	42 15 2	83 2 4	—	23 14 7
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, .	89	731 1 0	50 10 0	30 16 4	—	19 5 0
St. Joseph's, Limerick, . .	40	742 14 0	47 11 10	119 14 8	—	16 15 8
Spurk's Lake, Monaghan, .	66	1,168 16 7	61 18 0	34 14 2	—	18 2 5

6.—RETURN showing DEATHS in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, and their Causes during the year 1872.

—	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when Admitted.	Crime for which Committed.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
Co. CORK—								
Upton, . . .	1	D.G.	M.	25 Sept. 1867,	13	Larceny of boots,	Consumption,	9 April.
Do. . .	2	P.M.T.	M.	7 June, 1867,	24	Larceny, . . .	Phthisis, . .	2 June.
Do. . .	3	T.J.	M.	12 Dec. 1870,	14	Larceny, . . .	Phthisis, . .	13 Nov.
King's Co.—								
Philipstown, . .	4	E.E.	M.	3 Mar. 1871,	15	Larceny, . . .	Rheumatic fever.	4 Mar.
Do. . .	5	P.K.	M.	19 Apl. 1871,	13½	Firing at, . . .	Consumption,	27 Aug.
Do. . .	6	A.D.	M.	10 Aug. 1872,	14	House-breaking, .	Accidental scalding.	16 Oct.
Co. WICKLOW—								
Glencree, . . .	7	P.T.	M.	15 Sept. 1869,	10	Larceny of clothes,	Heart disease,	7 April.
Do. . .	8	J.C.	M.	14 Mar. 1869,	12½	Larceny of £14 from the person.	Small-pox, . .	9 April.
Do. . .	9	J.S.	M.	20 Oct. 1868,	15	Uttering base coin,	Small-pox, . .	12 May.
Do. . .	10	M.P.	M.	24 Sept. 1870,	16	Larceny from a shop.	Small-pox, . .	18 May.
Do. . .	11	P.D.	M.	7 July, 1868,	14	Larceny from a shop.	Small-pox, . .	11 June.
Do. . .	12	F.S.	M.	29 Feb. 1868,	11	Larceny, . . .	Small-pox, . .	24 June.
Do. . .	13	C.W.	M.	4 Sept. 1869,	15	Larceny, . . .	Heart disease,	8 July.
Do. . .	14	J.F.	M.	14 Dec. 1869,	15	Stealing from a shop.	Diphtheria, . .	20 Sept.
Do. . .	15	R.N.	M.	31 Oct. 1872,	16	House-breaking, .	Heart disease,	13 Dec.

2.—*Revers of Sentences passed on Juvenile Offenders received into Reformatory Schools in the year 1875, and by whom such Sentences were passed.*

	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.			Totals.		Grand Total.
	By the Bench.	By the Judge.	By the Magistrate.	By the Police.	By the Prisoners.	By the Bench.	By the Judge.	By the Magistrate.	By the Police.	By the Prisoners.	By the Bench.	By the Judge.	By the Magistrate.	By the Police.	By the Prisoners.	By the Bench.	By the Judge.	
Class, Sentence—																		
14 Days' Imprisonment.	25	45	5	100	41	7	3	21	14	14	121	20	4	—	—	100	40	171
1 Month and above 14 Days.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Months and above 1 Month.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	25	46	5	100	41	7	3	21	14	14	121	20	4	—	—	100	40	171
Reformatory Sentence—																		
2 Years.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Years.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
By magistrates.																		
Judge.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	11	6	16
Recorder.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chairman of Quarter Sessions.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice of the Peace.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	11	6	16
By magistrates.																		
Judge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recorder.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chairman of Quarter Sessions.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice of the Peace.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	26	50	5	100	41	7	3	21	14	14	131	24	4	—	—	111	46	157

B.—Table showing Social Conditions and Source of Instruction, so far as can be ascertained, of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS received during the year 1872.

14

	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Totals.		Days Sent.
	Mothers Inmate.	In Parents' Charge.	In Family, but not in Charge.	In Friends' Charge.	In Public Schools.	In Public Schools.	In Friends' Charge.	In Public Schools.	In Friends' Charge.	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		
										In Co. School.	In Parochial.	In Co. School.	In Parochial.				
Social Conditions.—																	
One or both Parents dead.	12	27	0	20	20	0	1	0	10	0	100	10	27	0	120	20	140
Deceased by one or both Parents.	4	0	1	4	0	—	—	—	1	—	0	0	1	—	10	1	11
One or both Parents in Prison.	—	0	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Otherwise controlled by Parents.	1	41	—	14	10	—	1	1	—	1	60	1	0	—	60	1	61
Under Parental control.	10	1	1	40	20	1	0	10	0	0	120	20	20	1	140	20	160
Source of Instruction.—																	
Sabbath School and Bible.	10	14	0	20	20	—	0	0	0	0	120	10	20	—	140	20	160
Sabbath or Bible imperfectly.	21	27	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	60	10	20	0	80	20	100
Sabbath and Bible well.	4	0	1	4	7	1	—	—	1	—	21	1	1	1	24	1	25
Superior Education.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	50	40	0	120	60	0	7	14	10	10	217	20	40	0	257	40	300

Appendix to Annual Report of Inspector of

10.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS,

	"Glenhar" Ship, Belfast.		St. Patrick's Male, Belfast.		St. Patrick's Female, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Carron.		St. Aloysius', Clonakilty.		St. Columba's, Quettafarna.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Boys' Home, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cork.		Training Home, Cork.		Arkham, co. Dublin.		Borstertown, co. Dublin.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1871, viz. :—																												
In School,	—	42	20	80	98	23	23	104	21	83	56	55	71	277	8													
On Licence,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absented, Sentence unexpired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	42	20	82	98	23	23	104	21	83	56	55	71	278	8													
Admitted in 1872,	100	8	29	27	29	6	22	29	19	38	46	17	23	125	60													
Admitted by Transfer,	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	105	8	29	27	29	6	22	29	19	38	46	17	23	125	60													
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1872.	2	2	3	18	4	1	7	4	4	3	3	2	3	39	4													
Under Detention, December 31st, 1872, viz. :—																												
In School,	103	48	46	86	121	28	38	129	36	116	102	70	91	383	133													
On Licence,	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absented, Sentence unexpired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	103	48	46	91	123	28	38	129	36	116	102	70	91	383	133													
Average Number under Order of Detention.	62	45	34	84	106	26	32	118	31	110	89	67	84	330	11													
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	18	8	5	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—													
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	—	—	—	351	88	402	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—													
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—													

Discipline, &c., for Year 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480
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10.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year 1872—continued.

	St. Columba's, Westport.	St. Martha's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Lawrence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, Cashel.	St. Louis, Thurles.	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, St. Albans.	St. Dunstan's, Waterford.	Mount Carmel, Meath.	St. Anne's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Mount, Bray.
	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	B.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1871, viz. :—														
In School, . . .	40	64	40	24	20	27	120	40	—	41	35	25	57	48
On Licence, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	40	65	40	24	20	27	120	40	—	41	35	25	57	48
Admitted in 1872, . . .	23	10	7	7	12	13	5	2	51	51	53	24	12	23
Admitted by Transfer, . . .	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3	—	4
Total, . . .	23	18	7	7	12	13	5	2	51	51	73	27	12	23
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1872.	2	2	4	1	4	—	6	1	1	4	4	2	4	5
Under Detention, December 31st, 1872, viz. :—														
In School, . . .	60	76	41	30	28	40	117	40	50	88	104	50	65	62
On Licence, . . .	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	60	81	43	30	28	40	119	41	50	88	104	50	65	66
Average Number under Order of Detention.	54	72	40	28	24	32	121	40	33	61	85	31	60	60
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	7	7	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	14
Average Number of Externs attending School.	300	—	165	219	—	139	1547	315	281	177	—	130	—	111
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1

† Including 35 boys.

11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, for the year 1872.

	NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.															
	St. Charles' Ship, Belfast.	St. Patrick's Male, Belfast.	St. Patrick's Female, Belfast.	St. Joseph's, Carrig.	St. Anthony's, Clonsilla.	St. Columba's, Queensdown.	Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.	Boys' Home, Cork.	St. Peter's, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas', Cork.	Training Home, Cork.	Artisan, co. Dublin.	Bedfordstown, co. Dublin.		
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	B.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Neither Read nor Write.	32	7	21	13	17	6	14	12	13	27	23	10	9	90	46	
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	61	1	8	14	12	—	8	10	5	11	17	4	12	29	12	
Read and Write Well, Superior Instruction, Instruction not ascertained.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	8	2	6	2	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total, . . .	100	8	29	27	29	6	22	22	19	38	46	17	23	125	60	
AGE AT ADMISSION—																
Under 7, . . .	—	2	5	6	3	2	8	7	3	12	6	1	1	2	7	
From 7 to 10, . . .	—	2	6	4	7	4	5	12	8	11	9	4	5	10	17	
" 10 to 11, . . .	31	1	11	11	8	—	6	6	5	12	11	5	7	51	16	
" 11 to 13, . . .	39	2	6	6	10	—	3	1	—	3	13	3	8	54	15	
" 13 to 14, . . .	30	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	5	4	3	6	5	
Total, . . .	100	8	29	27	29	6	22	20	19	38	46	17	23	125	60	
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																
Illegitimate, . . .	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	
Both Parents Dead, . . .	28	3	3	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	4	6	30	40	
One Parent Dead, . . .	60	4	25	16	19	5	14	22	18	26	22	10	8	61	16	
Deserted by Parents, . . .	6	1	5	1	6	—	7	12	4	7	11	5	8	5	—	
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal, . . .	10	1	—	20	27	—	—	17	17	2	37	9	12	1	4	
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																
To Employment or Service, . . .	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	
Returned to Friends, . . .	—	—	—	6	2	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	
Emigrated, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sent to Sea, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Enlisted, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Specially Discharged, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Committed to Reformatory, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	
Transferred, . . .	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	
Died, . . .	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	9	—	
Total, . . .	2	2	8	18	4	1	7	4	4	3	3	2	3	39	4	

(continued on pages 100, 101.

11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

NAME OF SCHOOL IN																												
	Coadalke, co. Dublin.		St. Mary's, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		Meath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merion, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longhena.		Cliffden, co. Galway.		Gert, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		St. Joseph's House, Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Kerry House, Tralee.		Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	B.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	B.	G.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.												
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—																												
Neither Read nor Write.	76	33	17	33	4	4	10	19	—	10	7	—	7	23	4	—												
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.	17	15	10	9	5	6	15	29	7	7	24	—	10	22	10	2												
Read and Write Well, Superior Instruction, Instruction not ascertained.	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	—	10	1	—												
Total, . . .	93	48	29	42	11	10	26	48	8	17	34	—	17	65	15	2												
AGE AT ADMISSION—																												
Under 7, . . .	25	5	4	9	1	1	9	19	—	5	—	—	0	2	2	—												
From 7 to 9, . . .	54	19	8	13	2	3	12	4	3	9	—	—	5	10	3	—												
" 9 to 11, . . .	14	14	7	9	2	6	11	5	4	7	20	—	4	18	5	—												
" 11 to 13, . . .	—	11	11	10	6	—	8	—	1	1	5	—	2	31	5	—												
" 13 to 14, . . .	—	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—												
Total, . . .	93	48	29	42	11	10	26	48	8	17	34	—	17	65	15	2												
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																												
Illegitimate, . . .	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	12	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—												
Both Parents Dead, . . .	24	10	10	11	—	—	4	5	1	6	5	—	4	10	—	4												
One Parent Dead, . . .	61	30	13	26	—	8	14	3	3	7	24	—	10	26	4	—												
Deserted by Parents, . . .	2	1	1	6	5	2	1	2	—	3	3	—	1	4	2	—												
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal, . . .	5	7	11	19	4	8	7	27	3	1	5	—	10	23	8	—												
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																												
To Employment or Service, . . .	—	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—												
Returned to Friends, . . .	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—												
Emigrated, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Sent to Sea, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Enlisted, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Specially Discharged, Committed to Reformatory, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—												
Transferred, . . .	24	28	5	4	4	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—												
Died, . . .	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—												
Total, . . .	27	38	6	7	6	4	13	—	3	2	—	3	17	—	2	—												

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	"Gibraltar" Ship, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Male, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Female, BELFAST.	St. Joseph's, CATH.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	62	45	34	84
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	18	8
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	—	—	—
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	1	—	—
Number of Officers,	12	4	4	7
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	123 8 9	563 13 9	364 2 0	1,080 19 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	4,512 13 2	270 10 4	371 13 9	4 5 0
Payments from Rates,	—	—	—	—
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	10 0 0
Sundries,	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts,	4,635 16 11	834 4 1	735 15 9	1,095 4 3
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay,	555 7 2	70 0 0	48 0 0	133 2 11
" Rations,	—	50 0 0	60 10 0	46 13 4
Food of Inmates,	263 13 0	339 7 4	230 0 0	433 3 4
Clothing of Inmates,	252 12 5	193 3 5	85 1 5	144 15 7
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	—	36 4 7	60 18 3	75 4 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	—	17 4 6	48 15 7	74 10 0
Furniture and House Sundries,	—	58 7 8	72 0 8	69 16 1
Printing and Office Expenses,	—	3 4 8	1 4 10	6 11 6
Travelling and Police Charges,	—	1 10 0	3 6 3	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	—	9 7 4	39 11 2	18 4 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	12 0 3	28 6 4	0 0 0	5 13 4
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,084 1 10	806 15 10	658 9 11	1,028 0 7
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises,	—	90 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0
Disposal, Home,	—	—	—	19 10 5
" Emigration,	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Sundries,	3,799 0 4	24 9 8	—	—
Total Extra Charges,	3,799 0 4	114 9 8	100 0 0	219 10 5
Total Expenditure,	4,883 2 2	921 5 6	758 9 11	1,247 11 0
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills),	—	—	22 14 2	82 15 4
Loss do.	—	31 17 4	—	—

* Cost of fitting out ship, and preliminary expenses.

in, and EXPENDITURE for, 1872.

St. Aloysius, CLOWRICKTY.	St. Coleman's, QUINNSTOWN.	Our Lady of Mercy, KIMSLE.	Boys' Home, COBK.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
106	58	118	81	Average Number under Order of Detention.
5	9	1	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
351	530	-	-	Average Number of Externs attending School.
-	2	1	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
5	7	9	3	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,307 4 0	687 7 0	1,414 1 0	350 10 8	Treasury Allowance.
12 10 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	32 11 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
119 6 0	157 19 8	618 10 1	52 13 11	Payments from Rates.
18 0 0	-	8 0 0	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
6 0 4	-	-	-	Sundries.
1,403 0 4	885 6 8	2,070 11 1	435 15 2	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE.
				Ordinary Charges.
30 0 0	38 16 11	23 1 10	67 13 10	Officers' Pay.
90 0 0	38 2 6	78 13 4	35 0 0	" Rations.
802 12 8	330 19 8	843 9 10	246 17 4	Food of Inmates.
232 10 9	85 19 4	274 1 6	102 6 9	Clothing of Inmates.
155 10 4	32 8 11	154 15 4	38 6 11	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
20 10 6	128 14 5	8 17 8	5 10 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
100 10 10	76 1 2	64 12 8	58 2 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
30 10 4	1 19 11	21 3 9	2 19 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
9 17 6	-	-	-	Travelling and Police Charges.
49 10 2	25 9 10	36 10 4	11 15 2	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
25 16 8	5 5 2	41 19 2	5 7 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,607 18 9	793 17 10	1,546 5 0	573 19 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
59 12 5	120 0 0	12 5 7	23 14 6	Rent of School Premises.
9 10 0	-	10 15 3	-	Disposal, Home.
1,144 1 1	-	613 12 3	42 18 3	" Emigration.
1,213 3 6	120 0 0	636 12 1	65 12 9	Building, Land, and Sundries.
2,821 2 3	913 17 10	2,182 18 1	689 12 6	Total Extra Charges.
				Total Expenditure.
27 8 1	-	112 0 10	1 17 0	Industrial Department.
-	11 10 7	-	-	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
				Loss do.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS and

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Finbar's, CORK.	Greenmount, CORK.	St. Nicholas', CORK.	Training Home, CORK.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	110	89	67	84
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	2
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	—	48	—
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	—	—	1	—
Number of Officers.	7	12	11	8
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances.	1,288 18 6	992 5 0	753 0 9	1,000 7 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	1,860 0 0	80 18 6	440 18 10
Payments from Rates.	357 16 10	251 16 0	264 1 0	304 12 8
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	51 7 5
Sundries.	—	—	—	1 19 8
Total Receipts.	1,046 15 4	3,104 1 0	1,098 9 2	1,808 5 2
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay.	163 0 0	73 1 3	121 15 11	86 10 5
" Rations.	100 0 0	102 0 0	57 15 4	151 10 11
Food of Inmates.	800 7 11	610 10 7	515 2 8	561 11 4
Clothing of Inmates.	244 5 2	395 1 5	219 19 3	265 15 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	70 0 0	57 8 9	63 13 3	84 6 5
Rapids, Rates, and Taxes.	25 0 0	16 17 3	44 15 1	25 0 9
Furniture and House Sundries.	260 12 5	205 4 11	92 14 8	231 10 2
Printing and Office Expenses.	6 0 0	17 19 5	18 0 4	55 2 3
Travelling and Police Charges.	0 18 0	8 10 7	—	4 16 8
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	22 15 11	24 17 8	39 6 9	18 1 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	10 18 0	1 3 3	24 0 9	1 9 6
Total Ordinary Charges.	1,703 17 5	1,512 14 10	1,184 4 0	1,435 16 1
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises.	60 0 0	6 10 0	23 10 0	121 19 5
Disposal, Home.	12 0 0	—	4 10 0	6 0 0
" Emigration.	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Sundries.	1,955 2 11	3,072 16 9	447 11 11	352 9 8
Total Extra Charges.	2,027 2 11	3,079 6 9	475 11 11	480 15 8
Total Expenditure.	3,727 0 4	5,192 1 7	1,659 15 11	1,895 11 9
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).	127 6 4	18 5 11	92 16 0	—
Less do.	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, 1872—continued.

Arians, Co. DUBLIN.	Boonstown, Co. DUBLIN.	Clonsilla, Co. DUBLIN.	St. Mary's, Lakeland, Co. DUBLIN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
330	110	74	58	Average Number under Order of Detention.
-	1	-	2	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
-	74	119	-	Average Number of Externs attending School.
-	3	1	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
23	9	13	6	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
4,044 0 6	1,280 11 3	356 11 6	753 10 3	Treasury Allowance.
310 14 0	-	-	20 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
1,001 13 2	335 2 10	-	845 3 2	Payments from Rates.
-	-	-	26 0 0	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
13 4 0	-	-	-	Sundries.
5,969 17 8	1,615 14 1	356 11 6	1,144 13 5	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE.
				Ordinary Charges.
810 5 0	38 4 11	400 0 0	62 0 0	Officers' Pay.
430 0 0	80 10 0	280 0 0	40 0 0	" Rations.
3,011 18 0	713 18 2	950 4 9	493 0 0	Food of Inmates.
1,299 9 0	259 3 3	350 2 6	267 6 0	Clothing of Inmates.
416 3 11	128 16 9	150 4 6	102 10 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
121 10 9	47 15 11	14 0 0	52 18 4	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
871 9 2	106 14 0	600 0 0	51 18 7	Furniture and House Sundries.
142 1 4	89 14 2	99 15 8	26 11 1	Printing and Office Expenses.
59 15 11	14 6 7	30 0 0	17 0 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
102 3 7	14 13 8	50 5 0	42 4 2	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
80 0 0	19 11 0	10 0 0	4 7 1	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
7,294 17 2	1,463 8 5	2,934 12 5	1,158 15 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
100 0 0	134 0 0	14 0 0	92 19 10	Rent of School Premises.
-	9 6 6	-	54 0 0	Disposal, Home.
2,833 0 5	1,548 0 0	200 0 0	400 0 0	Emigration.
2,933 0 5	1,681 0 6	214 0 0	546 19 10	Building, Land, and Sundries.
10,227 17 7	8,144 14 11	3,148 12 5	1,705 15 7	Total Extra Charges.
				Total Expenditure.
225 17 1	105 18 4	-	160 3 8	Industrial Department.
-	-	6 12 0	-	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
				Loss do.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Month, Blackrock, Co. DUBLIN.	Merion, Co. DUBLIN.	Keytohorsey-street, DUBLIN.	St. Bridget's, LONDON.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	32	34	53	109
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	30
Average Number of Externs attending School.	-	-	-	340
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	1	2	-	-
Number of Officers.	2	2	4	6
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance.	328 10 0	102 17 4	675 12 0	1,406 18 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	173 0 10	-	94 3 0	-
Payments from Rates.	45 16 7	-	275 0 9	-
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	-
Sundries.	34 12 1	-	16 4 5	-
Total Receipts.	582 8 6	102 17 4	1,061 0 8	1,406 18 6
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay.	80 0 0	15 0 0	54 0 0	100 0 0
" Rations.	-	-	74 0 0	140 0 0
Food of Inmates.	273 3 2	210 12 4	382 1 5	782 5 9
Clothing of Inmates.	69 1 9	183 0 3	120 5 11	166 0 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	29 3 9	21 5 4	143 6 10	98 13 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	42 3 8	28 0 0	58 19 2	104 4 8
Furniture and House Sundries.	61 6 10	204 10 0	74 5 8	45 9 6
Printing and Office Expenses.	14 6 2	5 0 0	23 17 0	12 4 3
Travelling and Police Charges.	6 0 6	0 5 0	-	2 9 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	-	5 0 0	18 6 4	24 3 2
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	7 16 9	2 10 0	9 12 10	32 6 9
Total Ordinary Charges.	583 2 7	625 2 11	958 15 2	1,507 17 6
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises.	80 14 8	50 0 0	32 0 0	96 0 0
Disposal, Home.	-	-	16 0 0	10 15 0
Emigration.	-	-	-	-
Building, Land, and Sundries.	-	70 0 0	-	186 0 0
Total Extra Charges.	80 14 8	120 0 0	48 0 0	301 15 0
Total Expenditure.	663 17 8	745 2 11	1,006 15 2	1,808 12 6
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	-	-	42 16 8	192 8 8
Loss do.	3 13 9	-	-	-

and EXPENDITURE for, 1872—continued.

Clifton, Co. GALWAY.	Gort, Co. GALWAY.	St. Anne's, GALWAY.	Salchill, GALWAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
24	44	108	60	Average Number under Order of Detention.
2	6	3	1	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
-	808	411	18	Average Number of Externs attending School.
1	-	-	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
2	8	6	10	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
52 0 0	421 10 0	1,360 1 8	723 19 0	Treasury Allowance.
58 1 1	47 1 0	3 0 0	402 8 3	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
-	50 0 0	-	67 7 0	Payments from Rates.
-	-	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	Sundries.
110 1 1	518 11 0	1,363 1 3	1,193 14 3	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
6 5 0	50 0 0	133 0 0	131 3 4	Ordinary Charges.
6 5 0	100 0 0	54 0 0	36 0 0	Officers' Pay.
71 14 0	500 0 0	750 3 4	409 18 6	" Rations.
60 6 0	228 0 0	173 8 0	194 8 9	Food of Inmates.
14 0 0	40 0 0	120 16 0	78 5 9	Clothing of Inmates.
26 6 0	150 0 0	123 12 0	16 19 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
48 9 0	60 0 0	-	121 9 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
4 6 0	10 0 0	3 18 0	61 2 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
-	-	-	0 15 0	Furniture and Office Expenses.
-	8 0 0	8 18 4	-	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	26 0 0	7 4 3	1 8 2	Travelling and Police Charges.
237 11 0	1,171 0 0	1,371 12 11	1,051 5 5	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
2 0 0	63 0 0	170 0 0	14 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
-	4 0 0	16 0 0	-	Total Ordinary Charges.
-	-	4 0 0	-	Extra Charges.
150 0 0	600 0 0	-	423 19 5	Rent of School Premises.
153 0 0	667 0 0	190 0 0	437 19 5	Disposal, House.
889 11 0	1,888 0 0	1,561 12 11	1,489 4 10	Emigration.
-	32 10 0	18 19 0	21 1 10	Building, Land, and Sundries.
-	-	-	-	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss do.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Joseph's House, KILGARNEY.	St. Joseph's, TRALEE.	Kerry House, TRALEE.	Pembroke Alms House, TRALEE.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	36	82	11	71
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	9
Average Number of Externs attending School.	-	-	-	106
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	-	-	-	-
Number of Officers, . . .	6	9	2	5
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	881 8 6	905 14 1	4 10 0	921 14 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	105 0 0	200 0 0	140 0 0	10 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	-	308 2 4	-	-
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	63 0 0
Sundries,	-	-	4 0 0	-
Total Receipts, . . .	486 8 6	1,413 16 5	148 10 0	904 14 6
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay,	53 15 2	170 0 0	15 0 0	80 0 0
Rations,	54 13 4	102 17 0	-	-
Food of Inmates,	295 8 6	790 10 9	24 0 0	601 13 1
Clothing of Inmates,	106 8 1	377 9 7	25 0 0	120 9 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	75 1 7	129 1 9	10 0 0	53 11 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . .	53 18 7	16 17 11	-	14 6 0
Furniture and House Sundries, .	75 1 2	228 13 7	35 0 0	28 0 8
Printing and Office Expenses, .	3 0 7	19 7 7	-	5 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges, .	-	11 9 8	1 0 0	-
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	3 7 9	56 10 0	-	30 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	16 11 3	5 0 0	-	6 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . .	716 6 0	1,907 17 10	110 0 0	988 5 3
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	40 0 0	-	30 0 0	-
Disposal, Home,	12 0 0	-	-	4 0 0
Emigration,	-	-	-	3 0 0
Building, Land, and Sundries, .	67 1 10	700 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0
Total Extra Charges, . . .	119 1 10	700 0 0	330 0 0	67 0 0
Total Expenditure, . . .	835 7 10	2,607 17 10	440 0 0	1,005 5 3
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills),	63 14 0	109 2 10	-	9 12 6
Loss do.	-	-	0 10 0	-

and EXPENDITURE for, 1872—continued.

St. John's, PARSONSTOWN.	St. George's, LIMERICK.	St. Vincent's, LIMERICK.	Our Lady of Succor, Newtownforbes.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
49	45	97	60	Average Number under Order of Detention.
16	7	55	—	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	14	47	Average Number of Externs attending School.
3	—	1	—	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
5	6	10	11	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
530 15 9	565 13 6	1,101 12 3	910 11 3	Treasury Allowance.
382 15 6	—	—	207 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
35 11 7	50 0 0	100 0 0	—	Payments from Rates.
—	4 0 0	—	—	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	36 8 0	Sundries.
949 2 10	619 13 6	1,201 12 3	1,153 14 3	Total Receipts.
23 14 0	150 0 0	80 0 0	69 15 8	EXPENDITURE.
25 0 0	349 2 9	90 0 0	64 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
328 0 4	177 2 0	756 12 0	614 17 8	Officers' Pay.
101 0 5	13 9 4	250 6 6	86 16 9	" Rations.
49 17 2	12 14 1	137 0 0	56 19 10	Food of Inmates.
1 17 0	39 3 8	56 7 6	12 13 5	Clothing of Inmates.
117 10 8	2 3 0	73 8 9	121 13 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
3 19 2	—	6 15 0	3 17 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
0 13 6	1 4 0	9 10 0	1 9 9	Furniture and House Sundries.
15 8 7	0 16 11	21 5 0	1 8 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
7 7 1	—	35 4 6	9 11 7	Travelling and Police Charges.
679 2 11	745 13 9	1,516 9 3	1,043 4 6	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
23 3 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	—	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
—	15 6 6	24 0 0	11 4 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
—	—	10 0 0	—	Extra Charges.
457 5 6	18 16 0	—	315 2 11	Rent of School Premises.
480 8 6	49 2 6	94 0 0	326 7 8	Disposal, Home.
1,153 11 5	794 18 3	1,610 9 8	1,369 12 2	Emigration.
38 14 3	16 1 8	61 4 4	57 8 3	Building, Land, and Sundries.
—	—	—	—	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	Industrial Department.
—	—	—	—	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
—	—	—	—	Loss do.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	House of Charity, DROGHEDA.	St. Columba, WESTPORT.	St. Martha's, MONAGHAN.	St. Monica's, ROSKENNON.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	78	54	72	40
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	7	7	1
Average Number of Externs attending School.	390	800	-	165
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	7	-	-	-
Number of Officers, . . .	6	4	8	7
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	888 6 6	638 10 0	806 0 9	515 19 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	-	250 0 0	-	13 5 11
Payments from Rates, . . .	84 6 0	74 19 0	80 12 0	-
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	9 10 0	-
Sundries,	-	-	-	-
Total Receipts, . . .	972 12 6	963 9 0	966 2 9	529 5 2
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay,	77 5 0	50 0 0	103 0 0	6 0 0
" Rations,	129 0 0	50 0 0	64 0 0	20 0 0
Food of Inmates,	331 6 4	350 0 0	540 12 5	260 2 5
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	190 0 2	104 10 0	232 14 6	81 16 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, .	73 18 10	56 8 7	144 4 10	43 10 2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, .	30 4 0	21 0 0	120 5 7	12 6 2
Furniture and House Sundries,	120 15 3	70 0 0	24 6 8	58 15 5
Printing and Office Expenses, .	7 15 11	10 0 0	7 18 4	13 5 6
Travelling and Police Charges, .	-	-	-	1 13 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	16 3 8	10 0 0	20 3 5	3 10 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . .	42 17 10	25 0 0	3 2 10	3 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges, .	1,029 16 0	746 16 7	1,257 3 7	511 18 8
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . .	53 0 0	-	50 0 0	12 0 0
Disposal, Home,	-	-	12 0 0	15 0 0
" Emigration,	-	5 0 0	-	-
Building, Land, and Sundries, .	1,782 0 0	1,151 10 7	-	49 10 0
Total Extra Charges, . . .	1,785 0 0	1,156 10 7	62 0 0	76 10 0
Total Expenditure, . . .	2,814 16 0	1,903 7 2	1,319 3 7	588 8 8
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills),	-	39 0 0	76 7 7	11 10 0
Loss do.	4 10 8	-	-	-

and EXPENDITURE for, 1872—continued.

	St. Lawrence, Suro.	St. Augustine's, Templemore,	t. Francis, Cahir.	St. Louis, Thurles.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
	28	56	121	40	Average Number under Order of Detention.
	5	1	-	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
	219	130	547	315	Average Number of Externs attending School.
	-	3	-	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
	6	6	11	6	Number of Officers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
	342 14 0	668 7 4	1,561 14 9	318 14 9	Treasury Allowance.
	57 0 0	7 6 8	-	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
	-	2 17 3	142 7 9	-	Payments from Rates.
	53 3 4	-	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
	2 10 11	-	-	-	Sundries.
	455 8 3	678 11 3	1,704 2 6	518 14 9	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
	54 0 0	26 0 0	107 0 0	101 0 0	Officers' Pay.
	26 4 0	33 12 1	220 0 0	30 11 0	" Rations.
	216 0 0	369 3 1	998 19 6	320 8 4	Food of Inmates.
	108 4 4	122 3 9	297 12 0	83 0 6	Clothing of Inmates.
	54 15 10	107 19 11	189 18 6	63 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
	32 11 0	27 17 1	106 2 6	10 11 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
	40 17 1	79 7 1	103 10 0	12 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
	3 17 10	27 10 11	42 17 6	3 10 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
	3 0 0	5 13 10	-	-	Travelling and Police Charges.
	1 3 9	20 14 9	85 0 0	10 2 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
	-	15 12 0	64 0 0	2 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
	565 13 10	835 14 6	2,165 0 0	641 8 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
	20 0 0	30 0 0	-	-	Rent of School Premises.
	-	-	22 0 0	13 10 0	Disposal, Home.
	-	-	1,216 0 0	35 0 0	" Emigration.
	-	-	-	-	Building, Land, and Sundries.
	20 0 0	30 0 0	1,238 0 0	48 10 0	Total Extra Charges.
	585 13 10	865 14 6	3,403 0 0	689 18 10	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
	23 7 10	80 5 9	42 17 6	46 10 7	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	TIPPERARY.	St. Catherine's, STRAHAN.	St. Dominick's, WATERFORD.	Mount Carmel, MOSKE.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	38	61	85	31
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	3	4	-
Average Number of Externs attending School.	281	177	-	130
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	1	2	-	-
Number of Officers, . . .	6	5	6	5
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	166 1 0	671 1 3	865 1 9	340 2 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	281 0 0	70 0 0	2,300 0 0	5 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	-	-	16 12 6	83 0 0
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	39 0 0	-	-
Sundries,	-	-	-	1 5 0
Total Receipts, . . .	447 1 0	780 1 3	3,181 14 3	379 7 6
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay,	7 15 0	42 11 4	140 17 6	75 0 0
„ Rations,	14 5 0	53 10 3	78 0 0	45 10 8
Food of Inmates,	165 16 3	412 9 6	682 3 2	140 10 4
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	104 0 7	123 3 2	135 8 7	76 2 4
Washing, Fuel, and Light, .	24 13 3	65 8 6	107 13 4	46 7 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, .	183 10 10	42 10 0	92 15 3	40 15 0
Furniture and House Sundries,	116 8 9	129 19 11	124 5 4	17 12 3
Printing and Office Expenses, .	6 0 8	5 9 2	16 10 6	2 17 9
Travelling and Police Charges,	0 0 0	-	-	-
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	-	5 0 0	26 0 0	6 1 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . .	-	7 10 0	5 10 0	4 4 11
Total Ordinary Charges, .	622 19 4	868 11 9	1,406 18 8	455 2 1
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . .	-	-	100 0 0	21 0 0
Disposal, Home,	-	1 10 0	-	-
„ Emigration,	-	-	-	-
Building, Land, and Sundries, .	400 0 0	110 0 0	194 12 8	-
Total Extra Charges, . . .	400 0 0	111 10 0	294 12 8	21 0 0
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,022 19 4	1,000 1 9	1,708 11 4	476 2 1
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including Stock on hand and bills).	21 5 8	82 13 9	25 5 0	33 6 6
Loss do.	-	-	-	-

and EXPENDITURE for, 1872—continued.

St. Aldan's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Month, Bray.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
60	60	7	Average Number under Order of Detention.
-	14	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
-	111	-	Average Number of Externs attending School.
-	1	-	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
4	9	2	Number of Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
750 11 3	735 17 3	-	RECEIPTS.
1 0 0	6 5 0	77 4 6	Treasury Allowance.
-	61 4 10	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
-	-	-	Payments from Rates.
-	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	Sundries.
751 11 3	803 7 1	77 4 6	Total Receipts.
			EXPENDITURE.
			Ordinary Charges.
120 0 0	195 11 0	-	Officers' Pay.
60 0 0	90 0 0	-	" Rations.
308 18 10	526 7 1	5 0 0	Food of Inmates.
150 6 11	195 15 0	17 13 6	Clothing of Inmates.
27 0 2	97 13 5	3 10 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
-	40 11 0	-	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
111 3 11	88 0 5	48 7 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
4 0 11	19 16 7	0 12 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	10 5 6	-	Travelling and Police Charges.
20 0 0	30 12 4	-	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
5 1 4	27 18 3	-	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
806 12 1	1,315 5 7	70 3 3	Total Ordinary Charges.
			Extra Charges.
30 0 0	80 0 0	-	Rent of School Premises.
9 18 0	17 0 0	-	Disposal, Home.
-	-	-	Emigration.
129 7 5	1,560 0 0	-	Building, Land, and Sundries.
169 5 5	1,657 0 0	-	Total Extra Charges.
975 17 6	2,972 5 7	70 3 3	Total Expenditure.
			Industrial Department.
5 7 9	10 17 6	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	Less do.

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR MAINTENANCE, BUILDING, and REPAIRS, for year 1872.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Average Number of Scholars.	Net Cost of Maintenance, including Industrial Design, and not including Fueling, Light, &c.	Grants-in-Aid, &c.	Total Net Expenditure.	Revenue Accounts.	Balance from all other sources.	Net Cost per Scholar, not including building, &c., and the cost of maintenance.
County Antrim.		<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
"Glennville" Ship, Belfast,	42	1,666 1 10	1,750 0 4	4,666 2 2	122 2 2	4,212 2 2	—
St. Patrick's, Male,	15	812 12 0	81 2 2	852 0 0	542 10 0	572 10 0	30 7 2
Do., Female,	24	262 12 0	—	262 12 0	264 2 0	572 10 0	21 12 0
County Carlow.							
St. Joseph's, Carrow,	84	1,214 15 0	—	1,214 15 0	1,080 10 0	14 5 0	14 0 0
County Cavan.							
St. Mary's, Clontarf,	100	1,640 10 1	1,164 1 1	5,770 14 0	1,397 4 0	160 14 4	18 13 0
St. Columba's, Carrigrohane,	81	825 2 0	—	825 2 0	687 7 0	197 10 2	12 7 1
Our Lady of Mercy, Rosalee,	124	1,657 4 0	628 15 0	2,475 17 0	1,474 1 0	620 16 0	12 0 11
Boys' Home, Blackrock,	24	554 17 0	62 14 2	627 14 0	520 10 0	85 4 12	19 0 0
County Cork.							
St. Fisher's, Bishop's Walk,	120	1,614 12 1	1,902 0 12	3,490 14 0	1,228 10 0	697 10 10	14 18 0
Greenacres,	20	1,800 0 0	2,022 10 0	2,175 10 0	802 0 0	1,121 10 0	14 17 4
St. Michael's, Carrigrohane,	47	1,125 0 0	467 12 12	1,680 10 12	722 0 0	944 10 0	20 14 1
Twining House, Glanageary,	24	1,262 0 0	220 2 0	1,480 12 0	1,000 7 0	697 10 0	18 15 0
County Down.							
Armagh,	220	7,800 0 1	1,225 0 0	10,000 0 0	4,044 0 0	1,258 11 0	21 0 0
Belfast,	120	1,600 10 1	1,260 0 0	2,620 10 1	1,263 11 0	265 9 10	15 11 0
Glenties,	74	2,900 4 0	980 0 0	3,180 4 0	804 11 0	—	—
St. Mary's, Loughside, Carrigrohane,	22	1,616 11 11	820 0 0	1,668 12 11	722 10 0	201 2 0	15 18 0
North, Blackrock,	22	647 11 0	—	647 11 0	574 10 0	268 2 0	20 17 0
North,	24	675 9 11	70 0 0	748 2 11	600 17 4	—	—
Dublin City.							
Daylenbury-street,	22	902 10 0	—	640 10 0	675 10 0	228 0 0	18 2 0
County Galway.							
St. Patrick's, Longford,	120	1,422 0 10	160 0 0	1,687 0 10	1,600 10 0	—	12 0 7
Clifton,	84	902 11 0	180 0 0	520 11 0	40 0 0	48 2 1	—
Do.,	44	1,200 10 0	280 0 0	1,600 10 0	621 10 0	57 1 0	37 7 10
County Kerry.							
St. Joseph's,	100	1,612 10 11	—	1,642 10 11	1,500 1 0	2 0 0	14 4 0
Ball Hall,	80	1,544 2 7	402 10 0	1,458 0 0	722 10 0	460 10 0	27 0 1

County Kerry—							
St. Joseph's Home, Ballisodare,	26	776 12 0	87 1 10	778 13 10	863 9 4	865 0 0	89 20 20
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	22	1,738 12 0	200 0 0	2,008 12 0	980 14 1	908 8 1	21 28 8
Barry Home, Tralee,	21	400 18 0	200 0 0	440 18 0	4 10 0	144 0 0	—
Trillicks Allen House, Tralee,	21	630 12 0	40 0 0	690 12 0	811 14 0	79 0 0	18 2 4
County Kildare—							
St. John's, Fintona,	49	497 12 8	497 0 0	1,114 12 8	520 14 0	418 7 1	12 8 8
County Limerick—							
St. George's,	40	568 0 7	11 10 0	779 18 7	545 10 8	54 8 0	37 0 0
St. Vincent's,	27	1,849 4 11	—	1,849 4 11	1,304 12 0	180 8 0	15 15 4
County Longford—							
Our Lady of Success, Newtownblanch,	43	897 1 0	214 9 11	1,122 10 11	510 11 2	540 1 8	14 2 0
County Louth—							
House of Mercy, Drogheda,	79	1,867 4 8	1,458 0 0	3,325 4 8	848 4 8	84 8 0	18 18 0
County Mayo—							
St. Columba, Westport,	66	512 14 7	1,182 10 7	1,694 7 2	608 12 0	524 12 0	12 4 0
County Monaghan—							
St. Martin's, Monaghan,	72	1,342 12 0	—	1,342 12 0	848 0 8	80 1 0	17 8 8
County Roscommon—							
St. Martin's, Roscommon,	48	617 8 8	47 18 0	672 28 8	218 12 2	88 4 10	12 8 8
County Sligo—							
St. Vincent's, Sligo,	23	643 8 0	—	643 8 0	542 16 0	522 14 8	28 1 7
County Tipperary—							
St. Augustine's, Tompkins,	80	785 8 0	—	785 8 0	648 7 4	30 8 12	14 0 4
St. Francis, Galah,	181	2,114 8 0	1,200 0 0	3,314 8 0	1,547 14 8	145 7 8	17 14 4
St. Louis, Thurles,	40	500 8 0	81 0 0	581 8 0	548 14 8	—	26 4 2
Thurles,	52	622 12 8	350 0 0	1,004 12 8	180 1 0	321 0 0	—
County Wexford—							
St. Catherine's, Roslone,	64	487 8 0	110 0 0	597 8 0	471 1 8	308 0 0	14 8 1
County Wick—							
St. Donohoe, Wexford,	13	1,210 12 8	126 12 8	1,336 12 8	852 1 8	1,218 12 0	27 8 1
County Wiltshire—							
Model Church, Wilt,	28	412 14 7	—	412 14 7	340 8 8	48 8 0	24 0 8
County Worcester—							
St. Andrew's, Eye,	48	841 0 4	128 7 4	970 8 8	580 11 2	1 0 0	24 0 4
St. Michael's, Worcester,	80	1,408 8 1	1,440 0 0	2,848 8 1	512 17 1	47 8 10	20 7 1
County Worcester—							
Wilt, Reg.,	7	78 8 8	—	78 8 8	—	77 4 8	—
Total,	—	52,887 18 4	26,384 8 8	52,400 12 8	26,304 0 0	25,129 78 8	—

* Taken on 1 year in 1880 on 10th December 1881.

14.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st December, 1873, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
ANTRIM, . .	Belfast, . .	79 4 6	KILDARE, . .	Athy, . .	1 10 4
" . .	Lisburn, . .	1 8 0	KILKENNY, . .	Thomastown, . .	1 6 0
ARMAGH, . .	Newry, . .	0 13 0	KING'S, . .	Tullamore, . .	0 18 6
CARLOW, . .	Bagenalstown, . .	0 3 2	LIMERICK, . .	Limerick, . .	6 14 0
CORK, . .	Bandon, . .	1 10 6	" . .	Newcastle, . .	1 4 0
" . .	Cork, . .	29 2 8	LONDONDERRY, . .	Londonderry, . .	1 0 0
" . .	Fermoy, . .	2 12 0	LOUTH, . .	Carlingford, . .	0 10 0
" . .	Kinsale, . .	1 10 6	MEATH, . .	Longwood, . .	0 13 0
" . .	Midleton, . .	2 12 0	MONAGHAN, . .	Carrikmacross, . .	0 2 4
" . .	Passage West, . .	2 17 6	QUEEN'S, . .	Ballinacorney, . .	1 6 0
" . .	Skibbereen, . .	0 10 0	SLEIGH, . .	Sligo, . .	1 6 0
DOWN, . .	Banbridge, . .	2 19 7	TIPPERARY, . .	Cashel, . .	0 2 2
DUBLIN, . .	Ballinacorney, . .	1 19 8	WATERFORD, . .	Waterford, . .	3 6 3
" . .	Cloostarf, . .	7 2 0	WEXFORD, . .	Arthurs town, . .	2 12 0
" . .	Dublin, . .	255 13 2	" . .	New Ross, . .	0 1 0
" . .	Luxea, . .	1 15 0	" . .	Taghmon, . .	1 1 0
" . .	Rathfarnham, . .	6 7 0	" . .	Wexford, . .	2 6 0
GALWAY, . .	Ballinasloe, . .	0 10 0	WICKLOW, . .	Tinahely, . .	0 3 9
" . .	Headford, . .	0 7 0			
" . .	Tuam, . .	1 3 3			
			Total, . .		426 2 10

15.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Children under Detention in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st December, 1872, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
ANTRIM, . .	Belfast, . .	10 10 3	KERRY, . .	Listowel, . .	0 7 3
" . .	Glenties, . .	0 6 6	" . .	Trillick, . .	33 17 5
CORK, . .	Ballinacorney, . .	3 6 6	KILDARE, . .	Robertstown, . .	1 6 0
" . .	Bandon, . .	4 6 0	KILKENNY, . .	Pilltown, . .	0 1 6
" . .	Clonsilla, . .	2 3 3	LATHAM, . .	Mohill, . .	0 7 0
" . .	Cork, . .	28 11 8	LIMERICK, . .	Limerick, . .	2 10 0
" . .	Duammanway, . .	4 15 0	LONDONDERRY, . .	Londonderry, . .	0 15 4
" . .	Fermoy, . .	6 3 6	" . .	Mingherafield, . .	3 15 0
" . .	Kinsale, . .	5 11 0	LONGFORD, . .	Longford, . .	2 5 6
" . .	Mitchelstown, . .	1 19 0	MAYO, . .	Westport, . .	10 17 0
" . .	Passage West, . .	2 3 6	TIPPERARY, . .	Cahir, . .	0 4 0
" . .	Queenstown, . .	10 5 4	" . .	Cashel, . .	3 0 9
" . .	Skibbereen, . .	2 10 0	" . .	Clonmel, . .	0 1 0
DUBLIN, . .	Cloostarf, . .	1 1 6	" . .	Tipperary, . .	2 16 7
" . .	Dublin, . .	38 6 6	WATERFORD, . .	Tramore, . .	0 16 6
" . .	Rathfarnham, . .	2 7 9	" . .	Waterford, . .	0 18 6
GALWAY, . .	Clifden, . .	0 4 0	WESTMEATH, . .	Moate, . .	1 6 0
" . .	Gort, . .	0 15 1	WEXFORD, . .	Arthurs town, . .	1 5 6
" . .	Headford, . .	0 7 4	" . .	Wexford, . .	7 3 6
" . .	Tuam, . .	0 0 1			
" . .	Woodford, . .	0 3 3			
			Total, . .		199 9 3
Total Reformatory Schools, . . .		£426 2 10			
" Industrial Schools, . . .		199 9 3			
Grand Total, . . .		£625 12 1			

16.—RETURN SHOWING DEATHS IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS and their Causes, during the year 1872.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when Admitted.	Cause of Admission.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
ANTRIM—								
Belfast, Female,	1	C.C.	F.	29 Apr. 1872.	10	Begging.	Bronchitis.	16 June.
Do., .	2	M.N.	F.	23 Apr. 1872.	6	Destitution.	Pertussis.	15 June.
Do., .	3	A.L.	F.	13 Aug. 1872.	9	Destitution.	Consumption.	14 Dec.
CAVAN—St. Joseph's,	4	M.F.	F.	29 Nov. 1869.	13	Begging.	Consumption.	4 April.
Do., .	5	R.T.	F.	8 Sept. 1870.	11	Destitution.	Scarlatina.	27 June.
Do., .	6	E.M.M.	F.	5 Feb. 1872.	6	Begging.	Scarlatina.	28 May.
Do., .	7	A.F.	F.	26 June 1871.	9	Begging.	Scarlatina.	29 June.
Do., .	8	M.K.	F.	19 Sept. 1870.	6	Destitution.	Scarlatina.	14 July.
Do., .	9	M.D.	F.	9 Oct. 1871.	8	Begging.	Gastric fever.	20 July.
Do., .	10	M.C.	F.	25 Oct. 1869.	10	Destitution.	Scarlatina.	21 July.
Do., .	11	A.F.	F.	30 May 1870.	6	Begging.	Scarlatina.	28 July.
CORK—								
Greenmount, .	12	G.D.	M.	24 May 1871.	9	Destitution.	Tubercular Peritonitis.	7 Aug.
Do., .	13	W.M.	M.	24 May 1871.	12	Destitution.	Consumption.	6 Oct.
Saint Nicholas,	14	C.N.	M.	16 Jan. 1871.	12	Destitution.	Measles.	26 Dec.
Training Home,	15	C.M.	F.	4 Oct. 1871.	8	Begging.	Enteric fever.	22 May.
DUBLIN—								
Arsons, .	16	T.L.	M.	9 July, 1869.	9	Destitution.	Small-pox.	7 March.
Do., .	17	T.L.	M.	18 Nov. 1870.	13	Destitution.	Consumption.	5 July.
Do., .	18	M.F.	M.	3 Jan. 1871.	10	Begging.	Tubercular Meningitis.	29 May.
Do., .	19	W.V.	M.	10 Feb. 1871.	9	Destitution.	Diffuse inflammation.	1 March.
Do., .	20	W.D.	M.	21 Feb. 1871.	7	Begging.	Measles.	14 Mar.
Do., .	21	J.T.	M.	16 Mar. 1871.	11	Destitution.	Small-pox.	25 Mar.
Do., .	22	M.R.	M.	25 Mar. 1871.	9	Begging.	Consumption.	30 Aug.
Do., .	23	W.K.	M.	6 June, 1871.	9	Begging.	Small-pox.	18 Feb.
Do., .	24	R.F.	M.	27 June 1871.	10	Destitution.	Heart disease.	21 Nov.
Clondalkin, .	25	T.D.	M.	12 July, 1872.	6	Begging.	Consumption.	12 Oct.
Do., .	26	A.M.G.	M.	2 Mar. 1871.	6	Begging.	Pneumonia.	8 Dec.
Lakelands, .	27	M.P.	F.	17 June 1871.	11	Destitution.	Fever.	14 Jan.
Do., .	28	E.M.	F.	29 Jan. 1872.	8	Destitution.	Consumption.	15 Feb.
Merion, .	29	A.M.	F.	20 June 1872.	7	Destitution.	Heart disease.	6 Aug.
Heytesbury-st.,	30	H.M.M.	F.	20 Jan. 1871.	6	Begging.	Enlarged spleen.	28 Nov.
KERRY—								
St. Joseph's,	31	P.M.	M.	12 June 1871.	8	Destitution.	Hydrocephalus.	26 April.
Trillick,	32	M.L.	F.	23 Feb. 1870.	8	Destitution.	Consumption.	28 Aug.
LIMERICK—								
Saint George's,	33	K.R.	F.	17 Mar. 1870.	6	Destitution.	Jaundice.	28 Sept.
MAYO—Westport, .	34	M.M.L.	F.	27 Apr. 1871.	9	Destitution.	Heart disease.	21 Mar.
TIPPERARY—								
Templemore, .	35	M.F.	M.	25 Mar. 1872.	8	Destitution.	Small-pox.	7 Sept.
Cashel, .	36	M.P.	F.	3 May, 1871.	6	Destitution.	Diarrhoea.	25 May.
Do., .	37	M.H.	F.	16 Feb. 1870.	13	Destitution.	Scrofula.	2 June.
Do., .	38	M.T.	F.	1 May, 1872.	9	Destitution.	Convulsions.	5 June.
Thurles, .	39	A.M.	F.	28 May, 1870.	7	Begging.	Consumption.	11 July.
TYRONE—Strabane,	40	M.K.	F.	9 May, 1872.	9	Destitution.	Diarrhoea.	21 July.
WATERFORD—								
Do., .	41	M.K.	F.	23 Mar. 1872.	11	Begging.	Consumption.	20 July.
Do., .	42	C.B.	F.	7 June, 1872.	7	Destitution.	Pneumonia.	10 Sept.
Do., .	43	B.W.	F.	17 July, 1871.	11	Destitution.	Hydrocephalus.	23 Sept.
Do., .	44	M.H.	F.	22 June 1872.	11	Begging.	do., .	19 Nov.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—TOTAL NUMBER of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.	
	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1871—						
In School,	607	95	1,634	120	702	1,754
On Licence,	—	—	21	1	—	22
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	1	1	1	1	2	2
In School, Sentence expired,	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total,	608	96	1,657	122	704	1,779
Admitted in 1872,	473	180	799	42	653	841
Admitted by Transfer,	78	7	41	4	85	45
Total,	551	187	840	46	738	886
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1872,	111	14	160	9	125	169
Under Detention, 31st December, 1872—						
In School,	1,042	266	2,173	156	1,308	2,429
On Licence,	5	—	54	2	5	56
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	1	3	1	1	4	2
In School, Sentence expired,	—	—	9	—	—	9
Total,	1,048	269	2,337	159	1,317	2,496
State of Instruction on Admission—						
Neither Read nor Write,	290	76	499	18	366	517
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	158	90	277	20	248	297
Read and Write well,	25	11	23	4	36	27
Superior Instruction,	—	8	—	—	3	—
Instruction not ascertained,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	473	180	799	42	653	841
Age at Admission—						
Under 7,	79	10	188	8	89	136
From 7 to 9,	147	20	317	8	167	225
" 9 to 11,	121	51	240	12	172	253
" 11 to 13,	108	58	177	16	166	193
" 13 to 14,	18	41	52	3	59	36
Total,	473	180	799	42	653	841
Particulars as to Parentage—						
Illegitimate,	16	5	22	7	21	29
Both Parents dead,	98	89	171	6	187	177
One Parent dead,	228	100	480	9	328	489
Deserted by Parents,	36	18	90	16	54	112
One or both Parents destitute or criminal,	186	55	247	26	191	273
Mode of Discharge—						
To employment or service,	6	—	42	3	6	45
Returned to Friends,	7	1	32	—	8	32
Emigrated,	—	2	9	—	2	9
Sent to Sea,	—	1	—	—	1	—
Enlisted,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specially Discharged,	3	2	3	—	5	5
Committed to a Reformatory,	2	—	6	—	2	6
Transferred,	78	7	42	4	85	46
Died,	16	1	26	2	16	28
Total,	111	14	160	9	125	169

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1872.

Means of Discharge— To Employment or Service, Returned to Friends, Refrained, Sent to Sea, Excluded, Specially Discharged, Absconded and not Recovered,																
	Girls	Girls	Girls	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys
Total,	1	6	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Committed to Reformatory Schools,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsequent CHARACTER AND CIRCUMSTANCES—																
Since Dead,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doing well,	—	6	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Doubtful,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted of Crime,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	1	6	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Percentage doing well,	—	—	100	40	100	50	100	—	50	50	37	100	—	—	75	100
Re-convicted,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1862, 1870, and 1871, showing the number Doing Well, Characterised of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1872—continued.

	In British Home (1862)		In British Home (1870)		In Lancaster (1871)		In Asylums &c.		In French, Italian		In Dutch, Danish		In Children's Asylums		In Scotland (1862)		In Scotland (1870)		In Scotland (1871)		Doing Well		Characterised of Crime	
	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks
Home or Reformation—																								
To Employment or Service,	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	20	2
Returned to Friends,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4	20	1
Employed,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sent to Sea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refused,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specifically Discharged,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	—	
Abandoned and not Recaptured,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4	40	2	
Qualified to Reformatory Schools,																								
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Subsequent Conversions and Conversions—																								
Sent to Sea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Doing well,	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	8	40	—
Discharged,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	
Characterised of Crime,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Refused,	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	10	—
Total,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	8	54	2	
Percentage doing well,																								
	100	100	—	—	—	71	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	27	60	60	—
Characterised,	—	—	50	100	100	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	5	—
Refused,	—	—	50	100	100	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	50	55	—